The New-York Times.

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FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Opening of the Second Session Yesterday.

Presentation of President Grant's Annual Message.

A Calm and Dignified Review of National Affairs.

Satisfactory Enforcement of the Laws Reported.

Peaceful Relations with Foreign Nations.

Reception of the Several Departmental Reports.

THE OPENING.

A Full Attendance and Crowded Galleries—No Jars nor Friction—The Committees—The Reading of the Message—The Catacazy Correspondence—The First Day in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Congress has seldom assembled under more disagreeable circumstance of weather than today, yet seldom with fuller numbers; for on the roll-call of the House 201 members out of 241 answered to their names, while there was a small reinforcement afterward of late comers and new members. But the bitter storm did not repress the enthusiasm of the spectators, who gathered in strong force and filled the galleries before the gavel fell. Among them were Mrs. GRANT and Mrs. CRESWELL. There were the same old faces back again, to stay until the hot days of next July; and there were also many new faces to become old with the wear and tear of the session. Not for many years has there been a smoother opening of the session than that of today. There was an utter absence of friction; not even the usual contest over somebody's credentials, nor even on Mr. BECK's threatening resolution boldly inquiring why the President had violated the Constitution and laws of the United States, which was quietly consigned to the tomb in the Joint Committee on the Insurrectionary States. The Texas members, whose irregular credentials promised a sharp debate, were quietly disposed of by mutual consent, the two Democrats being sworn and the two Republicans referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE COMMITTEES.

As soon as these preliminaries were adjusted, the House was surprised and pleased by the prompt announcement of the Committees, a full list of which will be found elsewhere. It is strictly correct to say that the announcement of the Committees gives more general satisfaction than has been the case heretofore. They show that Speaker BLAINE has devoted a great deal of labor to their very impartial as well as adroit adjustment. Of course, there are a few men not where they would like to be. Gen. BUTLER, for instance, does not receive any promotion, but that is owing as much to the fact that Massachusetts cannot have everything, as to the impracticable nature of the General's case. That State, by virtue of the great service of her members and in spite of all efforts at adjustment, gains two chairmanships while she loses but one. The great interest, of course, centered in the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees. Mr. DAWES was informed, at a late hour last night, that he would be chairman. At first glance, the Committee does not create the impression that it is a strong one. But a careful consideration of all the elements represented in it will lead to the conclusion that though half the men are new, it is, nevertheless, an able committee, and a much more practicable one than its predecessor. Such consideration will also disclose the fact that the Speaker has made a very considerable concession to Revenue Reform, without seeming to do so. Mr. DAWES, the Chairman, may be set down as positively tariff, but not extreme—the best man in the House, probably, to adjust the claims for reduction which will be made. MAYNARD and KELLEY are high tariff, all the time. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, and KERR, of Indiana, are Democratic free traders. BECK, of Kentucky, is a hemp-tariff Democrat from old Whig stock. FINKELNBURG, of Missouri, is a strong revenue reformer, with a decided tendency toward free trade, but with a fair investigating turn of mind. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of New-York, who receives the unusual compliment for a new member of being placed on this Committee, is a fair tariff man, who will be a useful and able supporter of Mr. DAWES. BURCHARD, of Illinois, has strong revenue reform sympathies, but, as WASHBURNE's successor, coming from old Whig tariff stock, and having some tariff elements in his district, is not likely to go to extremes in matters of reduction. The Democratic representation on the Committee, it will be seen, is very able in BROOKS, BECK and KERR. It will thus be seen that while the composition of the Committee renders it certain that the tariff will be overhauled for the purpose of reductions, there is no great danger than any interest really deserving protection will fail to receive it. The Appropriations Committee is strongly made with Gen. GARFIELD at its head, with SARGENT second, and such men as FREEMAN CLARKE of New-York and EUGENE HALE of Maine, MARSHALL of Illinois and NIBLACK of Indiana, in its ranks. Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, is recognized as a most able and incorruptible head for the important Committee of Claims, which would have been given to SHELLABARGER had his health been sufficient for its requirements. Gen. COBURN, of Indiana, by long service succeeds to the head of Military Affairs, while the District of Columbia has a good friend in STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut. KETCHUM goes to the head of Public Lands by reason of his fourth term of service; SCOFIELD, Chairman of Naval Affairs; BINGHAM on Judiciary; WHEELER, on Pacific Railroad; and FARNSWORTH, on Post-offices and Post-roads, are the most prominent instances of those that remain unchanged. In the readjustment the Southern States have largely gained, and a number of chairmanships have been distributed among them, viz., Militia and Mississippi Levees, to Louisiana; Revolutionary Claims, to South Carolina; Freedmen's Affairs, to North Carolina; Education, and labor to Mississippi and enrolled bills to Alabama. The Reconstruction Committee will probably not be revived in the present Congress. Its functions will be jointly assumed by the Judiciary Committee and by the Joint Committee on the Insurrectionary States, of which Judge POLAND is Chairman.

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE.

The Message was received in the House at 1:40, and occupied nearly one hour in the reading. It is most favorably received by all classes of Republicans, and its plain, terse, business-like common sense recommendations, based upon actual achievements and results, dumfound the opponents of the Administration and sweep away all the planks of their prospective platform, leaving them literally at sea without a rudder. The friends of civil service reform are jubilant, and those who predicted that the President would shirk the responsibility by throwing it back upon Congress in a request for further legislation are crestfallen. The Message has strengthened the President with Congress, if that were possible, and the approbation of the majority of both Houses as to its general character is earnest and strong.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER'S CASE.

The correspondence in the case of M. CATACAZY, the late Russian Minister, will be called for in the Senate to-morrow, and will probably be promptly sent in on Wednesday.

THE SENATE.

At 12 o'clock today when the Vice-President's gavel fell in the Senate only a few Senators were absent from their places, and the galleries were tolerably well filled with persons who had come together in spite of rain and muddy streets to witness the opening ceremonies. Among the Senators not present, of whom, in all, there were not more than a dozen, were CARPENTER, COLE, GARRET DAVIS and SPRAGUE. As soon as the prayer of the Chaplain was over, and the Vice-President had taken his chair, Mr. WILSON got the floor, and presented the credentials of Gov. ALCORN, the new Senator from Mississippi. The credentials were read, and there being no opposition, Mr. ALCORN, escorted by Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, came forward to the speaker's desk and took the oath of office. Senator ALCORN is a rather stout and heavy built man, seemingly past the middle age; is considerably bald, and wears a large gray moustache. JAMES M. NORWOOD, the latest chosen Senator of Georgia, whose credentials were handed in by Mr. THURMAN, has to go before the Judiciary Committee with the rest of the claimants to seats from that State to await an investigation. Forty minutes were taken up in the presentation of several petitions, resolutions and bills, when a recess was taken to await the return of the Committee which had been sent to communicate to the President the readiness of Congress to hear from him through his Message. This Committee came back just before 1½ o'clock, closely followed by Gen. HORACE PORTER bearing the Message. The reading of it occupied about forty minutes, and was closely listened to, both on the floor and in the galleries. Soon after the reading was finished the Senate adjourned. Secretary ROBESON and Mr. GEO. WM. CURTIS were on the floor of the Senate, and the Japanese Chargé, Mr. MORI, and three or four Japanese young men were in the diplomatic gallery.

MEASURES INTRODUCED.

The more important propositions made in the Senate today were a bill to prevent polygamy, by Mr. CRAGIN; Mr. SUMNER's bill to bring about specie payments, and Mr. MORRILL's resolution looking to a speedy appropriation for the public buildings in Chicago. Mr. SUMNER thinks if greenbacks were called in and compound interest notes issued in their stead, the latter would go into circulation at first, but would gradually drop out, as they became of value, from the accrued interest for securities, and so bring about specie payments by a gradual reduction in the volume of the currency, without injury to the financial condition of the country by a sudden panic. Mr. MORRILL has no proposition to offer directly for rebuilding the Chicago buildings, but wants to get the matter examined by his Committee as soon as possible. Mr. FENTON presented a petition from Gen. PLEASONTON, who sends in papers to show that his suspension as Commissioner of Internal Revenue was entirely unjustifiable by the President. Mr. FENTON was careful to explain, in offering the petition, that he did so only at PLEASONTON's request, and that he did not indorse the claim. It was decided that it was matter for the Executive session, and so Mr. FENTON withdrew the papers till such time as they could be put in confidentially. Gen. BLAIR made a stump speech in the form of a resolution of inquiry, addressed to the President, to know what authority he had for setting aside the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of South Carolina. But it will have a hard time getting further advanced than the Clerk's desk or a committee pigeon-hole.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

A caucus will shortly be called to arrange the Senate Committees. It is now entirely uncertain what will be done in such a caucus, but it is given out that an effort will be made to put Mr. SUMNER back on the Foreign Relations Committee. What degree of earnestness there may be about this cannot yet be determined, though no one has been heard to express any belief that such a movement could be successful. All the bills and resolutions offered today await the formation of Committees.

EXPENDITURES.

Estimates for 1873 Compared With the Estimates and Appropriations of 1872.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The following is a tabular statement of the estimates for the current fiscal year, for the next year, and the appropriations for the current year. It will be observed by comparison that the estimated public expenditures for 1873 are less by $7,934,283 than the estimates for 1872, and $1,054,063 less than the sum which was actually appropriated for the same year:

ESTIMATES, 1872.

Legislative	$3,263,966
Executive	17,238,165
Judicial	2,348,750
Military	28,488,194
Naval	20,045,407
Indian affairs	5,021,569
Pensions	30,000,000
Public works	22,338,278
Postal service	4,694,383
Miscellaneous	14,305,428
Permanent appropriations	161,895,167
Total	$309,639,319

ESTIMATES, 1873.

Legislative	$3,421,812
Executive	17,443,531
Judicial	3,383,350
Military	31,422,509
Naval	18,946,088
Indian Affairs	5,445,617
Pensions	30,480,000
Public works	19,468,562
Postal service	5,474,001
Miscellaneous	11,258,325
Permanent appropriations	154,961,237
Total	301,705,036

APPROPRIATIONS, 1872.

Legislative	$2,859,855
Executive	18,771,337
Judicial	2,368,750
Military	28,035,849
Naval	19,784,717
Indian affairs	5,593,602
Pensions	33,550,000
Public works	15,413,903
Postal service	4,694,383
Miscellaneous	7,505,055
Permanent appropriations	163,001,861
Universal and extraordinary	5,079,289
Total	$302,759,099

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the Government, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been not to inquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly. The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisement in the loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far towards alleviating the distress occasioned by the calamities. The benevolent, who have so generously shared with the victims of these misfortunes, will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of men, women and children, whose sufferings they have relieved.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The relations of the United States with foreign Powers continue to be friendly. The year has been eventful in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and hostile conflict. An example has thus been set, which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be finally the means of returning to productive industry millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and bloodshed. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress, with her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the conferences of the Commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjudicating the questions pending between the two nations. Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress, at an early day, to make the necessary provision for the tribunal at Geneva, and for the several commissions on the part of the United States, called for by the treaty. His Majesty, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Conference, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented, on the joint request of the two Powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning, to these important positions. His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has been pleased to comply with the joint wish of the two Governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as between themselves certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maritime Powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended to the other Powers.

CANADA AND THE TREATY.

I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries, and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions to become operative so soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become co-operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season. I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, urging upon the Governments of these States respectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty which contemplates the use of the canals on either side connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary, on terms of equity by the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned. I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress on this recommendation named would put it in the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the next Summer.

OUR PROTECTION TO GERMANS IN FRANCE.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany have enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the Minister and Consul-General at Paris, and the various consuls in France under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness, as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German Government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United States, and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this Government maintains in its relations with Asiatic Powers as well as with the South American Republics. I have given assurances that the friendly feelings of that Government are fully shared by the United States. The ratifications of the Consular and Naturalization Conventions with the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been exchanged. I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the capital of that Kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States, I have recognized this change. The ratifications of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two Powers have agreed in this treaty that private property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two Powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligation of stations.

CLAIMS UPON SPAIN.

The Forty-first Congress at its third session made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed Commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. That Commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this Commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries. It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and the allied South American Republics, which has resulted in an armistice, with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof that there is no desire on the part of his Government to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share the wishes of that Government. The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self-respect or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. CATACAZY to continue to hold intercourse with this Government after his personal abuse of Government officials, and during his persistent interference, through various means, with the relations between the United States and other Powers. In accordance with my wishes this Government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. CATACAZY, and the management of the affairs of the Imperial Legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

CHINA AND JAPAN—THE COREANS.

With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The Cabinet of the Mikado has, since the close of the last session of Congress, selected citizens of the United States to serve in offices of importance in several departments of Government. I have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States have pursued toward Japan. It is my desire to continue to maintain this disinterested and just policy with China as well as Japan. The correspondence transmitted herewith, shows that there is no disposition on the part of this Government to swerve from its established course. Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast, I instructed our Minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatment of such mariners. Admiral RODGERS was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party, sent out on reaching the coast, was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology. Neither came. A force was then landed. After an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrages had been committed were reduced by a gallant assault and were destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals, and having vindicated the honor of the flag, the expedition returned, finding it impracticable, under the circumstances, to conclude the desired convention. I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto, herewith submitted, and leave the subject for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

THE FREE ZONE.

The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable laws establishing what is known as the "Free Zone" on the frontier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may be taken by that Republic for restraining lawless persons on its frontiers. I hope Mexico by its own action will soon relieve this Government of the difficulties experienced from these causes.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Our relations with the various Republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by Congress regarding the overdue installments under the award of the Venezuela Claims Commission of 1866. The internal dissensions of this Government present no justification for the absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations. The ratification of the Extradition Treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged. It is a subject for congratulation that the great Empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory step toward the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that Empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the Government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as well as intrinsically right, to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates.

WEST INDIES.

The true prosperity and greatness of a nation are to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers. It is a subject of regret that the reforms in this direction which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West India colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico leave most of the laborers in bondage, with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers. I desire to direct your attention to the fact that the citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, are large holders in foreign lands of this species of property, forbidden by the fundamental law of their alleged country. I recommend to Congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, owning or dealing in slaves, or being interested in slave property in foreign lands, either as owners, hirers or mortgagers, by citizens of the United States. It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other Powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty, and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, growing out of the affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided the two Powers in their treatment of such questions. To give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those peoples, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries to serve as part of the official family of our Ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed on an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and of some other Powers. As now situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign Ministers. I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of supporting the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China and the Australian lines—almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers—and of increasing their services.

OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of $86,057,126 80 during the year, and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for the interest account, is nearly $17,000,000 less than the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them. But in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends of the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment.

REDUCED TAXATION AND TARIFF RECOMMENDED.

I therefore recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws; I recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except those collected from spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms and from stamps. In readjusting the tariff, I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws after providing the current expenses of the Government, the interest account and a sinking fund, and that this surplus be reduced in such manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest numbers. There are many articles not produced at home, but which enter largely into general consumption, through articles which are manufactured at home, such as medicines compounded, &c., &c., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the free list. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon those articles which can best bear it without disturbing home production or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat what will be laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

PAY OF COLLECTORS.

The present laws for collecting the revenues pay Collectors of Customs small salaries, but provide for moities, shares in all seizures—which, at the principal ports of entry particularly, raise the compensation of those officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must at times work perniciously. It holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of those offices—to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered, to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject. Continued fluctuations in the value of gold, as compared with the national currency, has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country, in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every-day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to national morals and the national finances. If the question can be met as to how to get a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained. For the operations of the army in the past year, the expense of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing sea-coast and other improvements conducted under the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1869, which discontinues promotions in the staff corps of the army until provided for by law. I recommend that the number of officers in each grade of the staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in any one grade shall fall below the number so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of chief of a corps becomes vacant the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force, without material increase in the expense of supporting it. It is due to the policy which has been adopted, and is being extended as fast as our material will admit, of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By this means we have been enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground, to visit more frequently the posts where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditure authorized by law. During the past year the navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the coast surveys, and has completed the surveys, authorized by Congress, of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec, and under like authority has sent out an expedition, completely furnished and equipped, to explore the unknown ocean of the north. The suggestions of the report as to the necessity of increasing and improving the material of the navy, and the plan recommended for reducing the *personnel* of the service to a peace standard by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others, and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, are well considered, and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the navy above the rank of Captain be by selection instead of by seniority. This course will secure, in the higher grades, greater efficiency, and hold out inducements to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The present cost of maintaining the navy, its cost compared with that of the preceding year, and the estimates for the ensuing year, are contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The enlarged receipts of the Post-office Department, as shown by the accompanying report of the Postmaster-General, exhibits a gratifying increase in that branch of the public service. It is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people, two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics. With a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this Department can be made self-sustaining, but a gradual approach to this end from year to year is confidently relied on, and the day is not far distant when the Post-office Department of the Government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now. The suggestion of the Postmaster-General for improvements in the Department presided over by him, are earnestly recommended to your special attention. Especially do I recommend favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced, and the service as well, if not better, rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce, trade, and, above all, the efforts to bring a people widely separated into community of interest, are always benefited by a rapid intercommunication. Education, the ground-work of republican institutions, is encouraged by the increasing facilities to gather speedy news from all parts of the country. The desire to reap the benefit of such improvements will stimulate education. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster-General for full details of the operations of last year, and for comparative statements of results with former years. There has been imposed upon the executive branch of the Government the execution of the act of Congress, approved April 20, 1871, and commonly known as the Kuklux law in a portion of the State of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the Committee to Investigate Southern Outrages, under the provisions of the above act. I issued a proclamation, calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, and declaring my reluctance to use any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such power whenever it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law information was received from time to time that combinations of the character referred to in this law existed and were powerful in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in certain counties in the State of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of that State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authority, and having, among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom, and of preventing The free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, the victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or freed persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well-disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence. Thereupon, on the 12th of October a proclamation was issued in terms of the law, calling upon the members of those combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the Marshal or military officers of the United States all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued, suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in that State. Direction was given that within the counties so designated persons supposed, upon creditable information, to be members of such unlawful combinations should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the Marshal, to be dealt with according to law. In two of said counties—York and Spartanburg—many arrests have been made. At the last accounts, the number of persons thus arrested was 168. Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney-General.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization, to decency and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled saints that we are now dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their conscience, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of the law against polygamy, is to be the status of plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an enabling act authorizing the Territorial Legislature of Utah to legitimize all children born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to these innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

The policy pursued toward the Indians has resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians, to whom has been intrusted the execution of the policy, and the Board of Commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations to cultivate the soil, to perform productive labor of various kinds, and to partially accept civilization. They are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped, as to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christianlike and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your favorable consideration also the policy of granting a Territorial Government to the Indians in the Indian Territory, west of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of Kansas. In doing so every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured. Such a course might in time be the means of collecting most of the Indians now between the Missouri and the Pacific and south of the British Possessions into one territory or one State. The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length, and I recommend to you his suggestions.

I renew my recommendation that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupation and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler who may wish to avail himself of them. But caution should be exercised even in attaining so desirable an object. Educational interest may well be served by the grant of proceeds of sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending in the least degree a curtailment of what is being done by the General Government for the encouragement of education.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you all the information collected and prepared for publication in regard to the census taken during the year 1870, the operation of the Bureau of Education for the year, the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the Land Office and the Indian Bureau.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of his department for the year. As agriculture is the ground-work of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this department. It is in the hands of an able head, with the assistants all zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory; and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivation of the plants, cereals and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly, but surely, the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good; and if liberally supported, the more widely its influence will be extended and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaus and officials holding positions of responsibility and requiring ability and character to fill them properly, is one to which your attention is invited. But few of the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve millions of interest. In private life services demand compensation equal to the services rendered. A wise economy would dictate the same rule in the Government service.

I have not given the estimates for the support of the Government for the ensuing year, nor the comparative statement between the expenditures for the year just passed and the one just preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports, or in those presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval.

More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other, one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the Union, it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold office upon certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were, before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath, it cannot be doubted they would have broken it, as did the former class. If there are any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government, they might in the judgment of Congress be excluded from such an amnesty.

This subject is submitted for your careful consideration. The condition of the Southern States is unhappily not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence or threats towards persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens prevents immigration, and the flood of much-needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views, and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political conviction.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1871, a Territorial Government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the territorial officers, a system of improvements has been inaugurated by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital. The citizens of the District having voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount for the purpose of contributing to the adornment of the seat of Government, I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress, in order that the Government may bear its just share of the expenses of carrying out a judicious system of improvements. By the great fire in Chicago the most important of the Government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the Government in that growing city, and looking to the near future were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, or provided that the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for Government purposes; and also an appropriation of as much money as can properly be expended toward the erection of new buildings during this fiscal year.

The number of immigrants ignorant of our laws and habits, and coming into our country annually, has become so great, and the imposition practiced upon them so numerous and flagrant, that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state, as fully as I desire, the nature of the complaints made by immigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention. It has been the aim of the Administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the vigor of the law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters indorsing the character of office-seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can correct this abuse is much desired. In mercantile pursuits, the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger, is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations. A reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all indorsers of persons for public place would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest public servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country, in bringing to punishment those who have proven recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous, who, it will always be found, comprise the majority of the community in which they live.

In my message to Congress one year ago, I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with the recommendation, Congress, in the ninth section of an act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and for other purposes, (approved March 3, 1871,) gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under authority of said act, I convened a board of gentlemen, eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted, to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events the experiment shall have a fair trial. I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the Government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interests of the whole country.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 4, 1871.

REGULAR REPORT.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 4.

The Senate met at noon, with nearly a full attendance of Senators.

RESOLUTIONS, PETITIONS, &C.

The customary resolutions for the appointment of Committees to notify the House and the President of the United States of the Senate's readiness for business, were adopted, and then several resolutions were introduced, among them one by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, directing an inquiry as to the expediency of immediately rebuilding public buildings in Chicago.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented petitions asking the passage of his Civil Rights bill.

Mr. FENTON of New-York, asked leave to present the petition of Gen. PLEASONTON, being, as he stated, somewhat in the nature of an appeal from the action of the President in suspending him. Mr. FENTON said he offered the petition by request without expressing opinion as to its merit.

Subsequently on the suggestion that the matter belonged to the secret session, he withdrew the petition.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, introduced a bill to restore GILBERT WALKER to the naval service; and in connection with it a bill to reform the civil service. (Mr. JENCKES' old bill.) He reviewed briefly the history of the attempts at civil service reform during the past few years, and said that although the Commission appointed to draw up rules for the guidance of the Executive in making appointments in the civil service was making satisfactory progress, and would, undoubtedly be able to bring about substantial reforms under the existing Administration, yet in view of the possibility of a change of Administration it was desirable to guard by direct legislation against a recurrence to the old system of removal and appointment.

A BILL TO CONTRACT THE CURRENCY.

Mr. SUMNER introduced the following bill to authorize compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tender notes:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prepare for circulation compound interest notes equal in amount to the outstanding legal tender notes and fractional currency of the United States, and in all respects similar to those heretofore issued under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government."

SEC. 2. That these notes of different denominations, to the amount of $10,000,000, shall be dated on the first day of each month, commencing with the 1st day of July next ensuing, when the amount shall be ready for issue, and then afterward on the first day of each month until the requisite amount shall be furnished.

SEC. 3. The notes thus provided shall be paid out for all disbursements of the Treasury, except those due in coin, so long as they are sufficient for the purpose, and if the whole monthly installment is not thus disposed of it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the surplus for the present legal notes so far as practicable, that the full sum of $10,000,000 may be put into circulation each month.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the destruction each month of legal tenders to an extent equal to the notes issued under this act.

SEC. 5. That the notes issued under this act shall, at the option of the holders, be convertible at the end of two years in sums of $100, or its multiple, into bonds of the United States not having less than ten nor more than forty years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue such bonds.

SEC. 6. That whenever these notes and the bonds into which they may be converted, can be sold at par in gold, the Secretary of the Treasury may sell them in such sums as may be called for, and apply the proceeds in gold to cancel legal-tender notes as they are paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That the notes issued under this act shall constitute no part of the legal currency reserve required by the national banks.

Mr. SUMNER—Compound interest notes have been already tried, so that their operation is known. It is their peculiar quality that at the time of issue they enter into the national currency, and become part of the active circulation; but as the interest accumulates they are gradually withdrawn, and held as securities so long as there is little appreciable accumulation of interest. These notes pass from hand to hand as ordinary greenbacks, but this ceases with their increase in value. Now if these are made a substitute for greenbacks, the currency is gradually contracted, according to the laws of trade, until it is on a par with gold, and we arrive at specie payments. Until this is established the nation is bankrupt, and its outstanding notes are no better than failed paper. Beyond the stigma inflicted by this condition, there is a derangement of affairs and consequent embarrassment in commercial relations abroad. Our business is out of gear with the business of the world, while at home a vicious speculation runs riot. This has been allowed to go on too long. During the war it could not have been prevented, but it should have ceased with the war. The suspension of specie payments was a war measure, like the suspension of the habeas corpus, or the draft, and, like those, it should have discontinued at once. So long as it is allowed to prevail we have a war measure projected into a period of peace, and as such it is out of place and out of season. I am not insensible to the credit obtained by a swift payment of the national debt, but this is superficial only. It does not enable us to refund our debt without extraordinary and abnormal effort. Let there be specie payments, and the debt will refund itself. The payment of the national debt is a feather in our cap, but instead of taxing the people for the sake of this feather I would reduce taxes and apply the irresistible energies of the Government to make paper equal to coin. Here is another equality before the law which I would establish.

At a later stage the bill was laid on the table.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs inquire what legislation is necessary to carry into effect the several treaties with Indians and the recommendations of the Peace Commissioners.

Laid on the table.

OTHER MEASURES.

Bills were introduced and laid on the table, as follows:

By Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire—To aid in the suppression of polygamy in Utah. It was substantially the same bill as that introduced by CRAGIN heretofore.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana—To extend the provisions of the act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Louisiana, Florida and Missouri.

By Mr. RICE, of Arkansas—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the owners the proceeds of certain cotton seized in violation of instructions from the Treasury Department after June 13, 1865, east of the Mississippi River, and after June 24 west thereof.

By Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin—To regulate actions in the Court of Claims by loyal owners of property seized under the act of March 12, 1863; providing that uniformly loyal persons may, after six months from the enactment of this bill, bring suit in the Court of Claims for the net proceeds of property collected, in pursuance of the "Act to provide for the collection of abandoned property."

By Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama—In relation to the District Courts of Alabama.

A KUKLUX RESOLUTION.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to inform the Senate under what provisions of the law of April 20, 1871, if any, and if not, under what law, and by what authority, he has caused the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of South Carolina, to be set aside, and martial law declared, and the writ of habeas corpus suspended in the Counties of Spartansburg, Marion, York, Newberry and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, whereby the Courts and civil authorities are unable to afford protection to the lives, liberties and rights of the people therein, and all of them left at the mercy of such military subordinates as he has seen, or may see, fit to place over them. He is especially requested to lay before the Senate all the acts of insurrection, resistance, and of opposition to the laws of the United States, committed in each of these counties at any time after the 20th day of April, 1871, and prior to the date of his proclamation of martial law, giving the character of the offenses, the facts relative thereto, and the names of the offenders, so far as ascertained. He is further requested to lay before the Senate any cases of resistance to the execution of process of the Civil Courts, or the officers of the United States, or of State officers, by any of the citizens of any counties in which the guarantees of constitutional liberty have been annulled by his proclamation aforesaid, since the passage of said act of April 20, 1871, and that he give the names of all of the said citizens who have been arrested or imprisoned under and by virtue of the authority conferred by his proclamation, with the violations of the law with which each is charged, and the date at which it is alleged they committed the offenses for which they were so arrested and imprisoned, and that he give the Senate full information as to all the statements of facts on which he acted in issuing his proclamation aforesaid, giving the names of his informants, their statements, when made to him in writing, and the substance of them when made verbally; so that Congress can determine what steps are necessary to restore to the citizens of the counties aforesaid, and especially to those who are not guilty of offenses against the United States, the equal protection of the laws, with the people of other portions of the country, under the forms prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

Laid on the table.

Recess was then taken till 1¼ o'clock.

After recess, Mr. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to establish the Collection District of Duluth, and to create St. Paul a port of delivery. Laid on the table.

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

The President's Message was then received and read and ordered printed. The annual reports of the Heads of Departments was presented and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF CHICAGO.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, introduced a bill to provide for the relief of sufferers by the fire of Chicago.

Providing for the free importation of goods and merchandise contributed in foreign countries for the

Continued on Fifth Page.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Annual Reports of the Government Departments.

Condition of the Treasury, the Navy and the Post-Office.

Authentic Data Regarding the Indian Bureau.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the Year 1871.

The following is the full report of Secretary BOUTWELL on the condition of his Department and the financial position of the nation:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1871.

SIR: The country has been prosperous during the year now closing, and the public and public finances have shared in the general prosperity during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. The reduction of the public debt was $94,327,764 84; the total decrease in the public debt from March 1, 1869, to December 1, 1871, was $277,211,892 16, and during the same period the annual interest charge has been reduced $16,741,436 04. The revenues for the year 1871, and the receipts since the 1st of July last show that the time has arrived when a considerable further reduction in taxes can be made, and yet leave the Government in a position to pay $50,000,000 annually of the principal debt, including the amount pledged through the Sinking Fund. In my annual report to Congress for 1870, I expressed the opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, pay the interest on the public debt, and from twenty-five to fifty millions of the principal annually. To that opinion I adhere, and even a stronger conviction that the payment annually upon the principal of the public debt should not be less than fifty millions of dollars. Large as the revenues of the country have been during the last three years, our system of taxation has not been oppressive to individuals, nor has it in any sensible degree embarrassed the business of the country, and while relief from taxation is desirable, it is yet more desirable to maintain the public credit in its present elevated position, not only as an example to other nations, but for its historical value in enabling the Government to make loans for large amounts upon favorable terms, if unhappily, in the future, an exigency should require such loans to be made. The power to negotiate a large loan at five per cent., and to enter upon negotiations for the sale of bonds bearing five, four and a half and four per cent. interest, is derived entirely from the exhibition of an honest purpose on the part of the people to maintain the public faith, and the consequent ability on the part of the Government to answer that expectation by large, frequent payments upon the public debt.

The revenue from customs for the year 1871 was greatly in excess of the estimates, amounting to $206,270,408 05 against $194,538,374 44 for the preceding year. The cost of collecting this revenue was $6,560,672 61 for 1871, being 3 11-100 per cent., while the cost for the year 1870 was $6,237,137 25, or 3 20-100 per cent. The appropriations for the collection of the customs, with the additions derived from fines, penalties and forfeitures, exceeded the expenditures by the sum of more than $800,000, and there is no doubt that the permanent appropriation will be ample for the present year and for the next fiscal year. The reduction of the rates on duty on the 1st of January, 1871, under the act of July 14, 1870, diminished the importation of many articles during the last six months of the year 1870; but there was consequently a large addition to the revenues for the first six months of the year 1871. A comparison of the first six months of the calendar year 1871 with the first six months of the calendar year 1870, shows an increase of 55 per cent. in the quantity of tea imported, 20 per cent. in the quantity of coffee, 53 per cent. in the quantity of brown sugar, 120 per cent. in the quantity of pig-iron, 186 per cent. in the quantity of melado, 139 per cent. in the quantity of spices, and a large increase in many other articles. The probability is that the customs revenue for the current year will exceed that for the years 1870 and 1871. The receipts for internal revenue were $143,098,153 63, being $4,048,984 29 less than the estimates presented in December last for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. The estimates for the current fiscal year were $126,418,000, and it is probable that the receipts will be equal to the estimates. The net receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were as follows:

From customs	$206,270,408 05
From internal revenue	143,098,153 63
From sales of public lands	2,388,646 68
From miscellaneous sources	31,066,736 53
Total	$383,323,944 89

The expenditures for the same period were:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$69,498,710 97
For War Department	35,799,991 82

This is the net amount, after deducting $8,280,093 13 repaid into the Treasury as proceeds of sales of ordnance, &c. The true expenditures were $44,080,084 90.

For Navy Department	$19,431,027 21
For Indians	7,426,997 44
For pensions	34,443,894 88
For interest on the public debt	125,576,565 93
Total	$292,177,188 25

The miscellaneous revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were derived from the following sources:

Premium on sales of coin	$8,892,839 95
Fees from United States Consuls	565,563 24
Storage, rent, labor, &c., at Custom-houses	414,310 61
Fines, penalties and forfeitures for violations of Customs laws	592,579 86
Fees on letters patent	620,319 11
Tax on circulation, deposits, &c., of national banks	6,003,584 32
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	813,284 75
Homestead and other land fees	645,923 17
Steam-boat fees and marine hospital tax	355,535 16
Proceeds of sale of coin interest on sinking and special funds	7,701,662 73
Judiciary fines, penalties and forfeitures	75,836 30
Tax on seal skins	101,080 00
Reimbursement to the United States for salaries of storekeepers in internal revenue bonded warehouses	557,235 41
Direct tax	580,355 37
Emolument fees	585,887 69
Charges for refining gold and silver bullion	211,721 14
Indian trust lands	1,140,120 28
Accrued interest on proceeds of sale of Indian trust fund stocks, and interest on deferred payments on Indian trust lands	387,921 01
Reimbursements to the United States for moneys advanced to meet matured interest on non-paying stocks held in trust for various Indian tribes	35,535 00
One, two, three, and five cent coinage	150,000 00
Unenumerated	745,441 43
Total	$31,566,736 53

The receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were:

From customs	$62,289,329 37
From internal revenue	35,553,175 01
From sales of public lands	602,680 65
From miscellaneous sources	8,753,189 61
Total	$107,198,374 60

The expenditures for the same period, excluding payments on account of the sinking fund, were:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$16,579,732 46
War Department	12,590,653 05
Navy Department	6,513,040 93
Indians	3,404,133 42
Pensions	8,090,698 69
For interest on the public debt	36,725,124 37
Total	$83,903,382 92

The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present year are as follows:

From customs	$148,000,000 00
From internal revenue	90,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	2,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	18,000,000 00
Total	$258,000,000 00

The estimated expenditures for the same period, excepting payments on account of the sinking fund, are:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$50,000,000 00
For War Department	31,000,000 00
For Navy Department	13,500,000 00
For Indian Department	6,000,000 00
For Pensions	24,000,000 00
For interest on the Public Debt	85,000,000 00
Total	$209,500,000 00

These estimates show a balance applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, of $71,794,991 68.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, are estimated as follows:

Receipts from customs	$212,000,000 00
Receipts from internal revenue	126,000,000 00
Receipts from sales of public lands	3,000,000 00
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	18,000,000 00
Total	$359,000,000 00
Expenditures—	
Legislative establishment	$3,421,812 40
Executive establishment	17,413,531 38
Judicial establishments	3,383,350 00
Military establishment	31,422,509 88
Naval establishment	18,946,088 95
Indian Affairs	5,445,617 97
Pensions	30,480,000 00
Public works under Treasury Department	$3,104,500 00
Public works under Interior Department	244,800 00
Public Works under War Department	14,609,682 97
Public Works under Navy Department	1,483,100 00
Public Works under Agricultural Department	26,500 00
Total	$19,468,582 97
Postal service	5,474,001 00
Miscellaneous	11,258,325 44
Permanent appropriations	126,281,974 00
Sinking fund	22,895,930 00
Interest upon capital sinking fund	5,783,333 00
Total	$301,705,036 99

These estimates show a balance of $57,294,963 01 applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt, in addition to the sum of $28,679,263 due on account of the "sinking fund," or the sum of $85,974,226 01 in all. In the estimates for the next fiscal year I have not included in the receipts the premium on gold which may be sold, nor in the expenditures the premium which may be paid on bonds to be purchased in currency. In the suggestions I have the honor to make in reference to the reduction of taxes, I keep in view two important facts—first, that the ability of the nation to pay at least fifty millions annually of the principal of the public debt shall not be impaired, and secondly, in the change of the revenue system no violence shall be done to the business interests of the country. While I do not undertake to state precisely the causes which have contributed to the public prosperity, there is no substantial reason for questioning the truth of the statement that the last five years have been the most prosperous in the history of the country—years without example in our own affairs and without parallel in the affairs of any other Government. It is practicable to dispense with all revenue from internal sources, except that derived from stamps, spirits, tobacco and malt liquors. These sources should furnish for the year 1872-3, a revenue of about one hundred and ten millions of dollars, making a reduction of taxes of sixteen millions of dollars. The revenue from customs, under existing laws, and from lands and miscellaneous sources, would amount to about two hundred and thirty-three millions more, making a total revenue for that year of three hundred and forty-three millions of dollars. The expenses of the Government, not including the amount payable on account of the Sinking Fund, are estimated at $273,025,773 99.

If to this sum be added $50,000,000 for payments on account of the public debt, including the amount due on the Sinking Fund, there remains a balance of about $20,000,000, within which reductions may be made in the revenue from customs. This amount, added to the reduction proposed under the Internal Revenue laws, gives a total reduction of $36,000,000. In this view I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the reduction of the duties on salt to the extent of fifty per cent., the duty on bituminous coal to fifty cents per ton, the reduction of the duty on raw hides and skins, and the removal of all duties from a large class of articles produced in other countries, which enter into the arts and manufactures of this country, and which are not produced in the United States, and the revenue from which is inconsiderable. Such a list, with the revenue derived from each article, is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to Congress. The removal of duties from a large class of articles used in manufactures, and the reduction of the duties upon coal, furnish an opportunity for a moderate decrease of the rates of duties upon those products whose cost will be diminished by these changes. While nothing as the consequence of legislation could be more disastrous to the public prosperity than a policy which should destroy or seriously disturb the manufacturing interests of the country, it is still possible, by wise and moderate changes adapted to the condition of business and labor, to reduce the rates of duties with benefit to every class of people. The average premium on gold for the year 1868 was 39.54 per cent. For the year 1869 it was 32.56 per cent. premium. For the year 1870 it was 14.83 per cent. premium, and for the first eleven months of the year 1871 it was 12.1 per cent. The value of the paper currency of the country during the years 1869 and 1870 was apparently appreciated by the increased used of paper money in the South, but chiefly by the establishment of the credit of the United States upon a firm basis. On the 1st of January, 1871, the last-named fact was fully accomplished, and since that time, the appreciation of the paper currency has been due wholly to the increased demand for it in the business affairs of the country. The difference between the value of paper money at the present moment and its value on the 1st of December, 1870, may be attributed to the latter cause, and furnishes the best means which the country has yet had for ascertaining the quantity of paper currency which can be used, and its value kept at par with gold. The result of this test concurs with what seems to be the best opinion upon the subject that the amount of paper money in circulation is still so great that it cannot be maintained in value at par with coin. There are two modes of relief. One is to reduce the volume of currency as recommended by me in my annual report submitted to Congress in December, 1869. The other mode is to await the growth of the country, and the increasing demands of business, which, in time, will produce the desired result. The chief means of securing the end sought, without a reduction in the volume of the currency, would be the use of paper money upon the Pacific coast. With this object in view, steps have been taken already by this Department for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is practicable to substitute paper for coin, and I have reason to anticipate that a change may be made in the laws relating to national banks, tending to that result, which will not affect unfavorably the general character of the system. It is my duty to call the attention of Congress to the importance of abolishing the system of shares in moieties as far as the benefits inure to revenue officers and other persons officially connected with the Government. This measure was recommended in my last annual report, and a statement was submitted to Congress, showing the amount received by officers of customs, together with a bill increasing their salaries without any increase of appropriations from the Treasury, the sum now paid from moieties being quite sufficient to place the entire force upon a satisfactory footing in regard to pay.

During the last fiscal year the offices of Collector and Surveyor of the Port of New-York each received from moieties the sum of $49,215 69, and the Naval Office the sum of $48,195 59. In most of the cases the officers do not perform special services entitling them to the amounts granted, and importers and others whose acts are made the subject of investigation complain, and I think with just reason, that the agents of the Government have a pecuniary interest in pursuing those charged with violations of the law. The Government ought to pay fair salaries and rely upon the good faith of its officers for the performance of their duty. One of the difficulties which the Department has to meet frequently is that customs officers have an interest in the proceedings for the discovery of fraud. The settlement of cases or the prosecution of them, which is different from the real interest of the Government, and, as a necessary result, the conduct of such officers is open to suspicion, both on the part of those who are pursued by them, and the Government that they ostensibly represent. It may be deemed expedient to leave the law as it now stands in regard to informers who are not officers, making it a penal offense for any officer to enter into an arrangement with an informer for any share of the proceeds of the information, and giving to the informer perpetual right of action for the recovery of any money or other valuable thing paid or given to any officer engaged in the discovery or prosecution of a fraud or legal wrong against the Government.

The report of the Controller of the Currency shows that 145 banks have been organized under the act approved July 12, 1871, providing for the issue of $54,000,000 of additional bank circulation, and that the sum of $22,333,900 has been issued. By virtue of the same act the Treasury has redeemed $22,230,000 of the three per cent. certificates then in circulation, leaving the sum of $23,490,000 now outstanding. I take the liberty of suggesting that it appears to me to be wise to have the distribution of the circulation authorized by said act. As it now stands, should the States that have already received their proportion of circulation be authorized to take what may remain, only a brief period will elapse before a demand will be made from States with a limited circulation for an increase. It seems prudent, therefore, to retain the balance of the $54,000,000 for distribution in these States now having a claim to it, on the basis of equality of apportionment. The details of the subscription to the loan show that the national banks have, upon the whole, acted liberally. More than $100,000,000 having been subscribed for by them on their own account. It is not unreasonable to tender to these institutions the opportunity to subscribe for bonds under the act of July 14, 1870 to an amount equal to the deposits required of them as security for circulation, and to couple that offer with a provision that after ninety days to the extent that the offer may be declined. Other banking associations may be formed in the several States, where the existing banks shall have failed to make the required subscription, and the circulation transferred from such banks of the new associations. The banks now organized cannot justly complain if, having an opportunity to pursue the business upon the new bonds and declining it, other associations shall succeed to their franchises and rights. The business of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been carried on with diligence during the year, and with satisfactory results. Although some efforts have been made at counterfeiting the special papers used by the Department, they have not been successful, and specimens captured are so crude as not to excite serious apprehensions as to ultimate success. Since the 1st of July, 1869, 70,000,000 sheets of paper have been manufactured, all of which have been accounted for on the books of the Department. I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made for a new issue of national bank notes. Those now in use are much worn, and very successful counterfeits of several denominations have appeared.

The public building used as a Custom-house, Court-house and Post-office, at Chicago, was destroyed by the great fire on the 8th of October last. The exterior walls remain and could be repaired, but anticipating the growth of Chicago and the magnitude of public business, I advise the erection of a building suited to the wants of a first-class city. It is important that a much larger piece of land should be obtained, either by addition to the present lot, or by the purchase of another site.

On the 18th of October last I wrote a letter to GOV. PALMER, requesting him to recommend to the Legislature the passage of an act granting authority to the Courts of the State of Illinois to condemn such land as might be required in case the Government should be unable to obtain it by purchase at a reasonable price, payment to be made upon an appraisal. In every case the site for a building erected by the Government should be large enough to separate it from all other structures, thus furnishing sufficient light for the prosecution of business, and adequate security also against fire and the depredations of lawless persons. It is hardly necessary to say that in the existing condition of affairs at Chicago it is important that an appropriation available during the present fiscal year should be made without unnecessary delay.

Since my last annual report the Supervising Architect has completed the Custom-house, Court house and Post-office at Portland, Me.; the Court-house and Post-office at Des Moines, Iowa; the Court-house and Post-office at Madison, Wis.; the Appraisers' Stores at Boise City, Idaho. It is now expected that the Custom-house and Post-office at St. Paul, Minn.; the Marine Hospital at Chicago, Ill.; the Court-house and Post-office at Astoria, Oregon; the Custom-house at Machias, Me.; the branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal., and the Custom-house at Cairo, Ill., will be finished and ready for use by the 1st day of July next. At that time there will remain in an unfinished condition the Court-house and Post-office at Columbia, S. C.; the Custom-house at New-Orleans, La.; the Custom-house at Charleston, S. C.; the Custom-house and Post-office at Knoxville, Tenn.; the Custom-house and Post-office at Portland, Oregon; the Court-house and Post-office at New-York; the Post-office and Independent Treasury at Boston, and the Custom-house and Post office at Omaha, Nebraska. The prosecution of these works, some of which are of great importance, in connection with the public building to be erected at Chicago, and the erection of marine hospitals at Pittsburg, San Francisco and New-York, will, in my opinion, sufficiently occupy the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and the force at his command. I cannot, therefore, advise appropriations for other public buildings until some of those in process of construction shall have been completed. The points at which the erection or repair of public buildings is most needed are Hartford, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Under an act passed at the last session of Congress appropriating $200,000 for the purpose of more effectually securing life and property on the coasts of New-Jersey and Long Island, and a careful examination of the coast and of the life-saving stations have been made by experienced officers of the revenue service. In accordance with their report, proposals were invited and accepted for the erection of fourteen new houses on the coast of New-Jersey and six upon the coast of Long Island. Repairs are also making upon the old houses on the Long Island coast. The operations of the Coast Survey, which are under the administrative direction of this Department, have been prosecuted with the usual energy, as will be seen from the brief report of progress made by the Superintendent in advance of the usual detailed reports, with maps annually submitted to Congress. The survey of the Atlantic coast is now rapidly approaching completion; that of the Gulf coast is more than half finished, and the work on the Pacific coast is being pressed forward vigorously. The estimates submitted substantially conform to the appropriations for the present year. An increase is asked for, the item of extending the triangulation across the country to the Pacific Ocean, great interest having been manifested by the authorities of the States traversed in the prosecution of the work. The business intrusted to the Light-house Board is one of the most important branches of the public service in the control of this Department, and I am able to state that it is conducted with fidelity and with reference solely to the maritime interests of the country. The estimates made by the Light-house Board exceed the appropriations for the present year, but they appear to be necessary and I respectfully recommend them to the consideration of Congress. Under an act of Congress, approved July 30, 1870, DR. JOHN M. WOODWORTH has been appointed Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital service. His administration is satisfactory to the Department. The average number of hospital patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was 1,016, and for the year ending June 30, 1871, 1,138.

The total cost of the service for the first-named year was $405,623, being an average for each patient of $1 09 per day; and for the latter year $453,082 42, or an average of $1 04 cents per day. In the first-named year the Hospital tax was $153 70, and in the latter year it amounted to $293,402 14.

The Supervising Surgeon is of opinion that pavillion hospitals are better adapted to the successful treatment of the sick, than the ordinary buildings of brick and stone, while the expenses are only one-fourth as great. In accordance with his suggestion I recommend an appropriation of $50,000 for the purchase of land and the construction of a pavillion hospital at Pittsburg, Penn. The present hospital is situated in the vicinity of iron-mills and railways, and as it can be sold for about $70,000, the Government will be fully reimbursed for the cost of a new hospital, while the comfort of the patients will be promoted. An estimate has been made that the sum of $50,000 will be sufficient for the construction of a pavillion hospital on Angel Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, sufficient to accommodate 150 patients, and I also recommend an appropriation of that amount for that purpose. I also respectfully renew the recommendation made heretofore for a pavillion hospital near the City of New-York, sufficient for the accommodation of two hundred patients. The Revenue Marine Service employs twenty-five steam vessels and eight sailing vessels. In addition to these there are two large steamers upon the lakes, not in commission, and two schooners upon the coast condemned as not fit for duty. Of the six large steamers upon the lakes, four only are in commission, and as the others are not needed, I have the honor to recommend that authority be given for their sale.

During the last year four iron steamers have been built; three of 250, and one of 350 tons burden. Under the existing appropriation of $200,000, the Department is about to issue proposals for four small iron propellers, two for the Pacific and two for the Atlantic coast. A further appropriation of $200,000 is needed, to enable the Department to carry into effect the recommendation of the Commission, whose report was approved by the Department and submitted to Congress May 26, 1870. The plan recommended by the Commission, when fully adopted, will effect a reduction in the expenses of this branch of the service of about $500,000, or about thirty-four per cent. of the whole cost. The changes proposed contemplate the use of vessels of less tonnage, and a consequent reduction of the number of men employed.

The expenses of the Revenue Marine Service for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $1,251,984 52, against $1,138,393 31 for the preceding year. The first quarter of the present fiscal year shows a reduction in expenses of $83,201 42, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. At the date of my last report a board of officers was in session charged with the duty of examining the officers then in active service. The report showed that five Captains, ten First Lieutenants, nine Second Lieutenants and ten Third Lieutenants were not qualified for duty. The persons found to be incompetent have been discharged. Their places have been filled by promotion and by the appointment of additional officers after a competitive examination. There are several officers in the service who, on account of age are unfit for active duty. For the supply of officers in their places, and for the increase of the number of engineers rendered necessary by the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, additional appropriations are required for the next fiscal year. This branch of the public service is, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition. During the third session of the Forty-first Congress, a bill was submitted for the organization of a Mint Bureau. The bill passed the Senate, but failed in the House of Representatives though not as I am informed from any objection to the principles on which it was framed. I urgently recommend the passage of a similar bill at the present session of Congress. All the Mints and Assay Offices are nominally in charge of the Treasury Department, but there is not by authority of law any person in the Department who by virtue of his office is supposed to be informed upon the subject, and no one on whom the Secretary of the Treasury can officially rely for information or advice in the management of this important branch of public business.

It is estimated that the internal commerce of the country is fifteen times as great as our external commerce, but the statistics are not trustworthy or complete, and I respectfully recommend that provision be made for obtaining such returns as will show fully the trade of the country upon the rivers, canals, lakes and railways. The report of Mr. CHARLES BRYANT, the special agent who has had charge of the fur seal fishery at the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, shows that the business has been conducted by the Alaska Commercial Company in substantial conformity to the terms of the contract, Mr. BRYANT suggests an appropriation for the construction of a house upon each island for the accommodation of the agents of the Government, who at present are dependent upon the Company for board and shelter; and, although I am not aware that any evil has resulted from the arrangement, it is manifest that it ought not to be continued. It is estimated that an appropriation of $5,000 will be sufficient for a suitable building on each island.

The agents charged with the management of the seal fishery have been detailed from the Customs business. I respectfully recommend that authority be given for the appointment of two agents and two assistant agents, and that a suitable appropriation be made for their salaries and expenses. The necessity of two agents at each island is apparent. The agents will desire to return to the States as often as once in two years, and moreover it is wise for the Government to have not less than four persons in its employment connected with the care of the people and the business of the island.

Mr. BRYANT also makes suggestions as to further provision for the care of the natives, which appear to me to deserve consideration. I again call the attention of Congress to the importance of increasing the salaries of the Bureau officers and heads of divisions in the Treasury Department. At present there is great inequality and injustice existing. The First Controller receives a salary of $5,000 a year, while the Second Controller and other bureau officers, whose duties are hardly less important, receive only $3,000. The Solicitor of the Treasury is upon a salary of $3,500, while the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, whose duties are less important, receives a salary of $4,000.

The heads of division in the Internal Revenue receive salaries of $2,500 per annum, while in every other branch of the Treasury they are selected from fourth-class clerks, whose salaries are fixed by law at $1,800 a year, although for several years an appropriation had been made from which the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, has increased the salaries in his own office to $2,800 per annum. It is not an exaggeration to say that the head of a division, in charge of the loans, of the warrants, or of the Sub-Treasury accounts, occupies a position in which the country and the world are more concerned than in that of the collection of customs at New-York; yet the latter officer receives more than $50,000 a year, while it is with difficulty that the former is able to secure the moderate sum of $2,800. The same remark might with truth be made of several bureau officers and of persons in the office of the Treasury of the United States. In this connection I also recommend an increase of the salary of the Supervising Surgeon of the marine hospitals. I think it my duty to speak of the provisions of the act creating the Department of Justice, by which the Solicitor of the Treasury and the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue office are made officers of that Department. The proper and essential duty of the solicitors is to give advice to the Secretary and Bureau officers upon questions which arise in the daily business of the Department. Under the existing system the Attorney-General is made nominally responsible, while, in fact, he ought to be exempt from all responsibility for advice given by these officers, that upon a reference to him of questions, which may have been previously considered by them, he may be free to revise or reverse their action. These officers should receive their appointments through the Treasury Department, and be responsible to its head. It is a fundamental error in administration to place in one of the Departments officers deriving their appointment from another department. Should the Attorney-General transfer these officers to the Department of Justice, as appears to have been contemplated by the act, this Department would be deprived, substantially, of their services. I earnestly recommend the restoration of these officers to their former positions in the Treasury. The examination of persons designated for clerical service and for promotion in the Treasury Department, has been continued with beneficial results, and the examination is even more exacting in its requirements than at the date of my last annual report, and means will be taken to extend the system, with such modifications as the difference of duties may suggest, but with equal efficiency, if possible, to the principal Custom-houses and to other branches of the public service under the control of this Department.

On the 28th of February last, public notice was given that on the 6th of the following March, books would be opened in this country and in Europe for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870; and the conditions on which the subscriptions would be received were also made known. All the national banks and a large number of bankers, both in this country and in Europe, were authorized to receive subscriptions. The first preference was given to subscribers to the five per cent. bonds, within the limit of $200,000,000. On the 1st of August the subscriptions amounted to $65,775,550, chiefly by the national banks. Under date of July 14, 1871, a dispatch was received from HON. WM. A. RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, then in London, stating that certain bankers in Europe proposed to take the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cent. bonds upon certain conditions. This proposition was considered and modified, and ealry in August an agreement was made with JAY COOKE & CO., bankers, in Europe and in the United States. By the terms of the agreement the parties represented by Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO. had the right to subscribe for the remainder of the $200,000,000 of said bonds by giving notice thereof at any time previous to the 1st of April next, by subscribing for $10,000,000 at once, and for an average of at least $5,000,000 of bonds per month, during the intervening time, subject to the right of the national banks to subscribe for $50,000,000 within sixty days from the 25th day of August.

It was also agreed that the subscriptions should all be made through the national banks, and certificates of deposit therefor issued by said banks to the Secretary of the Treasury; bonds to be lodged with the Treasurer of the United States for the amount of the deposit.

By a printed circular issued on the 10th of August, 1871, it was announced that national banks making or obtaining subscriptions payable in coin would be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of public money on the usual condition of placing in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States bonds of the United States for the security of such deposits, and that at the end of each month notice would be given of the redemption of an amount of bonds equal to the amount of subscriptions in coin for the preceding month, interest to cease in ninety days from the date of such notes. It was also stated in the circular that as the bonds called should mature, the deposits would be drawn from the several banks proportionally. It was further agreed that the subscribers to the loan should receive as commissions whatever might remain of the half of one per cent. allowed by law upon the two hundred millions, after paying the cost of paper for the bonds, for engraving, printing, advertising, delivery, and all other expenses of the same. Under this agreement the books were opened, in this country and in Europe, and by the last of August subscriptions were obtained for the entire amount offered. On the 1st of September public notice was given that certain five-twenty bonds, to the amount of $100,000,000, of the issue of 1862, specified by number as nearly as was practicable according to the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, would be paid on the 1st of December, and that the interest would cease on that date. Of the bonds so called, more than $80,000,000 are now in the possession of the Department, of which amount $17,000,000 have been paid in coin, and the remainder have been received or deposited in exchange for the five per cent. bonds. Previous to September five per cent. bonds to the amount of $62,139,550 had been issued and payment made thereon. The work of delivering the bonds subscribed for at that date is now going on, and under such circumstances as to leave no doubt that the whole business will be concluded in a brief period of time. By the act establishing the national banking system, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to make them depositories of any public money except receipts from customs, and the act authorizing the refunding of the national debt directed the Secretary of the Treasury to give three months' notice of the payment of any bonds which in such notice might be specified and called for payment. In the same act it was provided that the money received for the new bonds should be used only in payment of bonds outstanding known as five-twenty bonds. The statute proceeded upon the idea that the holders of five-twenty bonds should receive three months' interest upon their bonds after notice should be given by the Government, as this notice could be given safely upon subscriptions already made or secured. The general necessary result, even in case the money were paid into and held in the Treasury of the United States, would be a loss of interest for three months. On the 1st of August last the demand for the new bonds had nearly ceased, but by the agreement referred to the necessary loss to the Government incident to the refunding of the public debt was made the means of securing subscriptions to the amount of about $130,000,000. The banks, or those represented by the banks, derived an advantage in the use of the amount of their subscription for three months, but this without other loss to the Government than what was incident to the negotiation of the loan under the law. I am informed by Judge RICHARDSON, and such is my own opinion, that the most serious obstacle in the way of negotiating the four and four and a half per cent. bonds in Europe is the inadequacy of the commissions allowed. When the circular of the 28th of February last was issued one or two leading European bankers declined to act as agents, and I am persuaded that others who accepted the agency failed to give that attention to the business which would have been bestowed upon it had the commissions corresponded more nearly to those usually received by them for the regulation of public loans. The credit of the country is fully established in every financial centre in Europe, and the bonds of the United States can be negotiated at their market value in a larger number of cities than the bonds of any other country in the world. Under these circumstances I think it my duty to advise such an allowance for commissions upon the 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds as will secure the negotiation of them with the least possible delay. It needs no analysis of the subject to show that the interests of the country will be greatly promoted by the proceeding, even though the commissions should seem to be unnecessarily large. I also recommend that authority be given for the payment of interest in London. This can be done without the least cost or risk to the Government. Returns for the fiscal years 1870-71, show that the ocean commerce of the United States is passing rapidly into the hands of foreign merchants and ship-builders. In the year 1860, nearly seventy-one per cent. of the foreign commerce of this country was in American ships. In 1864 it had fallen to forty-six per cent.; in 1868 to forty-four per cent., and in 1871 it is reported at less than thirty-eight per cent. The loss of the shipping of the United States is due chiefly to two causes—first, the destruction of American vessels by rebel cruisers during the war, and secondly the substitution of iron steam-ships for the transportation of freight and passengers upon the ocean in place of sailing vessels and steam-ships built of wood.

When the war opened English builders of steam-ships had acquired considerable proficiency; and since that period the art has been carried to higher perfection in Great Britain than in any other part of the world.

It is stated that the superiority of British machinery, and knowledge of the business by British mechanics, give an advantage over American ship-builders equal to at least to ten per cent. upon the cost of construction. They possess additional advantages in the cost of labor, the cost of iron, coal and other materials, and in the rate of interest upon the capital employed, equal in all to about twenty per cent. more, so that the difference in favor of British ship-builders is at least thirty per cent. In considering the means for the restoration of our ocean commerce, two facts must be accepted, first that it is useless to attempt to revive it with wooden ships; and, secondly, that iron ships moved by sails cannot compete with iron ships propelled by steam. Hence the only practical questions for consideration are these: Can the construction of iron steam-ships be established in this country, and, if so, by what means? The trans-ocean commerce of the United States would employ about 6,000,000 tons of shipping, if each vessel made but one round voyage in a year. The value of our exports and imports has already reached the sum of nearly $1,100,000,000, and during the present decade it will exceed $1,500,000,000 annually. The annual returns for freight and passengers are about $160,000,000. The history of the loss of our commerce, as shown in the statistics already given, renders it certain that, without some efficient action on the part of the Government, the entire foreign trade of the country will soon pass into the hands of our rivals. The monopoly of the trade between the United States and Europe by foreign merchants and ship-builders, carries with it the monopoly of ship-building for the entire world, and, as a consequence, the Atlantic trade, the trade of the Pacific, and the seas adjacent thereto, will be carried on in English-built steamers. An alteration of the law, by which foreign-built vessels may be admitted to American registry, will furnish no adequate relief. On the contrary, the change would stimulate ship-building in England. The prospect of establishing it on this continent would diminish in proportion to the prosperity of the business in the ship-yards of our rival.

In view of the facts of our extensive coasts, on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and our position with reference to Europe and Asia, the country ought not to be satisfied with any policy which does not look to the establishment and continuance of ship-building in the United States; the encouragement of our own seamen and merchants, and the control of so much, at least, of the commerce of the world as is desired for the export of our own products. The importation of articles required for domestic consumption; the removal of duties upon foreign articles used in the construction of iron steam-ships, or the allowance of a drawback equal to the amount of duties paid, will not, in the existing condition of things secure the re-establishment of the business; but, were it otherwise, the removal of duties or the allowance of drawback raises practical questions of great difficulty, while any concessions by an indirect process is likely in the end to prove unnecessarily expensive to the country. Several of the existing lines of European steamers were established by the aid of Government subsidies. They are still encouraged by the same means, and it is unreasonable to expect that our own merchants and ship-builders can successfully compete with this formidable combination unless they are supported by the power of their own government. After careful consideration of the whole subject, I am prepared to advise the passage of a law guaranteeing to persons who may employ in the foreign trade American-built first-class iron steam-ships of not less than 2,000 tons burden each, an annual payment, for the period of five years, of the sum of $13 per ton. The subsidy should be proportionately less to vessels of lower classification. In making this recommendation, I do not assume that there is no other practicable method of restoring our commerce, but I present it as the method which appears to me to be the most efficient and economical. Connected with this plan, it will be wise to consider whether the ships may not be so constructed as to be available for naval purposes, and, in case of war, subject to the right of the United States to take them upon payment of their appraised value. A similar suggestion was made by the Secretary of the Navy in his report for the year 1869. They should also be required to carry the mails on moderate terms, or in consideration of the subsidy. The use of sailing vessels and steamers built of wood, may be continued successfully in the coasting trade, the trade with the British possessions, and upon the rivers and lakes of the country, but any effort to regain our former position upon the ocean by their agency must end disastrously. I entertain the opinion that the policy suggested will be effectual, and that in a comparatively short time our mechanics and artisans will acquire equal skill with those of England, and that we shall not only have the aid of the best machinery now in use elsewhere, but that important improvements will be made calculated to place the country in a position of superiority. We shall also be able to test practically the quality of American iron, which for the purpose of ship-building is represented as better than that used in Great Britain. If it shall appear, as is claimed, that American iron is about ten per cent. better than the iron used in England, an advantage will be secured not only in the diminished cost of the vessels, but also in the increased tonnage capacity of American ships of equal dimensions over those constructed with inferior materials. Accepting as a truth established by experience, that the ocean commerce of the world is to be carried on in iron steam-ships, we must consider and decide whether the United States shall disappear from the list of maritime nations, or whether by a determined and practical effort, we can regain the position which we occupied previous to the late rebellion.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy on the Operations of the Department for the Year 1871.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the Secretary of the Navy:

The Navy of the United States now consists of 179 ships of all classes and in all conditions. These are calculated to carry, when in commission for service, 1,390 guns, exclusive of howitzers and small carronades. Of the 179 ships remaining on the navy list, 29 are sailing-ships, and the remainder side-wheel steamers, or sailing-vessels with auxiliary screws; 53 of them, armed with 601 guns, are in service, attached to the various fleets and stations as regular cruisers, dispatch-boats, hospital, store, receiving, and practice ships; these, with the tugs and small vessels in use at the various navy-yards and stations, make the force in commission for all the purposes of naval service. Of the remainder, 6 are nearly ready for sea, and will join the various squadrons as soon as their crews can be enlisted and organized; 52 are monitors, only one of which is now in commission, the balance being laid up at the various stations, but principally at League Island, where, in the fresh water of the Delaware, their iron bottoms deteriorate with far less rapidity than in the salt water of the other stations; 17 are under repair at the various yards; 13 are on the stocks, never having been completed and launched; and the balance of those whose names are on the list are laid up in ordinary. Of these last a very large proportion, including, as a general proposition, almost all those built of unseasoned white oak, are unfit for use, and cannot be repaired with advantage. Built with great rapidity, of the only material available during the pressing emergencies of the war, and many of them designed for special purposes, the necessity of which has passed away, the cost of repairing them would be entirely out of proportion to the results to be obtained, either of service or endurance. Their usefulness has passed or is passing away. They make a part of the necessary expenditure of the great war, and the nation must accept the loss, and from its abundant resources must supply the deficiency which is thus occasioned. Unless something is done in this direction, our cruising navy, now by no means powerful, indeed scarcely respectable for a nation of our rank and responsibilities, will soon almost wholly pass out of existence as an arm of our national power. The navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, or for the enforcement of any foreign policy.

Not only on the shores and among the islands of our continent, but in every sea-port in civilized Europe, in Asia, from the shores of the Bosphorus to the head of navigation on unnamed rivers on the confines of the Chinese Empire, in Japan, in the islands and semi-continents of the East, and among the groups of the Pacific and the Southern Oceans, our citizens claim and need our protection. Such is the result of our progressive civilization. And we cannot afford, either as a Government or as a people, to neglect wholly our responsibilities as a representative nation, nor our national obligations to our citizens who, wherever they are, claim the protection of our flag.

The limits and duties assigned to the various cruising stations have not been changed since last report, and the naval force given to each has not been materially changed. The vessels actually in commission on some of the stations are less in number than formerly; but this decrease is rather apparent than real, for in almost all there has been an actual increase of the active force. The force on the North Atlantic station is still under command of Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE. The force on this station consists of the *Severn*, *Swatara*, *Nantasket*, *Nipsic*, *Kansas*, *Pawnee*, *Terror*, the *Worcester*, the *Canandaigua*, and the *Shawmut*, ultimately destined for the South Atlantic—in all 10 ships, mounting 70 guns, all active cruisers, except the *Terror*, which is an iron-clad of the monitor class.

The South Atlantic station remains under command of Rear-Admiral LANMAN, with a fleet consisting of the *Lancaster*, (flag-ship,) the *Ticonderoga*, the *Wasp*, and the *Wyoming*—4 ships, mounting 40 guns, besides the *Shawmut*, detained on duty on the North Atlantic.

The fleet on the Pacific station, commanded by Rear-Admiral JOHN A. WINSLOW, consists of the *California*, the *Pensacola*, the *Narragansett*, the *Saranac*, the *Mohican*, the *Resaca*, the *Ossipee*, the *Onward* and the *St. Mary's*—in all 9 ships, mounting 99 guns, and divided into two squadrons, viz., the North Pacific and the South Pacific, commanded respectively by Commodore ROGER N. STEMBEL and Commodore DAVID MCDOUGAL.

The European station is now commanded by Rear-Admiral CHARLES S. BOGGS. The ships of this fleet are the *Brooklyn*, the *Plymouth*, the *Guerriere*, the *Wachusett*, the *Shenandoah*, the *Juniata* and the *Wabash*, with the *Congress* about to sail—in all 8 ships, with 139 guns.

On the Asiatic station, Rear-Admiral JOHN RODGERS, commandant, are the *Colorado*, the *Benicia*, the *Alaska*, the *Ashuelot*, the *Monocacy*, the *Idaho*, and the *Palos*, with the *Saco*, now on her way through the Suez Canal, and the *Iroquois*, under orders to join the squadron—in all 9 ships, mounting 97 guns.

Of these ships on the various stations forty have been more or less refitted and repaired at home or abroad since last report, and four others, all of the smaller class, now at the various navy-yards, will be ready for sea in from twenty to sixty days.

During the year the Navy has also supplied 16 officers and 220 men for duty in the Coast Survey service; has completed the survey of the Darien and Tehuantepec routes, has made extensive surveys and soundings for telegraph cables, and, under the direction of Congress, fitted out and dispatched three store-ships loaded with provisions, by the charitable people of our country, for the sufferers from the European war, and has, under like direction and under your order, sent out a vessel, completely fitted, equipped and supplied, to explore the Arctic Ocean "toward the North Pole."

All these are appropriate and valuable duties for the Navy in time of peace, and are proper expenditures of its material and force; and while they add to the information of the world, and contribute to civilization and advancement, they afford to the officers and men employed a proper and practical school of service and instruction.

The work of deepening the harbor of Midway Islands ceased in October, 1870, on exhaustion of the fund appropriated, and the working party embarked on the *Saginaw* Oct. 28, for San Francisco. Commodore SICARD estimates that to complete the canal to a width of 175 feet will require about forty-six months' work, at a cost of $187,000, without counting the cost of removing the *débris*, or "small stuff."

Mention is made of the wreck of the *Saginaw* with the working party, while they were running to Ocean Island. While a boat was proceeding to Honolulu for assistance, Commander SICARD and his men constructed a schooner which would have enabled them to escape. WM. HALFORD was the sole survivor of the boat crew, and his intelligence of the wreck led to the party being rescued by special efforts of Minister PEARCE and the Hawaiian Government.

The Department is in receipt of the report and accompanying maps of the Tehuantepec surveying expedition, under the command of Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT, United States Navy. The season of the year prevented the running of a line to the Atlantic; yet, from the thorough surveys previously made for railway purposes, and the general information gathered on the frequent journeys of the party, it is assumed that the canal can start at the head-waters of the ship navigation of the river Coatzacoalcos and run thence along its right bank and the valley of a tributary to the dividing ridge at Tarifa, descending through the Tarifa Pass, across the plains to its Pacific terminus. The total length of such a canal will be 172 miles, including river navigation. It will require locks to overcome a height of 732 feet. The Coatzacoalcos River, forming the harbor at the Atlantic side, is well sheltered and will require dredging at only a few points. The Salina Cruz Harbor, on the Pacific, is exposed to the south winds, and a breakwater is proposed to convert this roadstead into a safe harbor. No estimates have been made as to the cost of the work, since a minute survey of the whole region would have required larger means and more time than were at the disposal of the officer in charge.

The survey of the Isthmus of Darien, under Commander T. O. SELFRIDGE, which had been interrupted by the advent of the rainy season last year, has been successfully conducted in spite of the great obstacles met in making way through a dense and almost impenetrable wilderness. Commander SELFRIDGE's attention for the past year has been directed mainly to that portion of the isthmus bordering upon the valley of the Atrato, known properly as the Tuyra and Napipi routes.

Five months were spent in the examination of this route, a line of levels 120 miles long was run from ocean to ocean, and though the divide in one portion was found to be not over 400 feet in height, the very broken nature of the country which was developed seems to render this portion of the isthmus impracticable for this enterprise. The survey of the Napipi route has been productive of far more favorable results, and has illustrated the possibility of a ship-canal between the two oceans. The line adopted by Commander SELFRIDGE commences at the mouth of the Atrato, in the Gulf of Darien, ascends that river for 150 miles to the mouth of the Napipi, and thence across, in the valley of the latter, to the Pacific Ocean, at Cupica Bay. The Atrato is navigable the whole of this distance for ships of the largest size, having a width of 1,500 feet, and a depth nowhere less than 30 feet. The actual length of the necessary canal is 31 2-10 miles, the distance from the Atrato River to Cupica Bay, of which 23 miles is a flat plain, with a rise of 90 feet, and no difficulties of construction. The remaining 8 miles present the only engineering obstacles; here the hills rise to a height of 600 feet and descend almost precipitously to the Pacific.

Mention is made of the sending of three naval vessels to France with contributions from the American people for the war sufferers, and full details are given of the organization and departure of the Arctic Expedition under command of Capt. HALL.

The Corean Expedition also receives attention. Our Minister to China having been instructed to arrange and conclude, if possible, a convention with the people who occupy the peninsula of Corea between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, for the protection of sailors and other strangers shipwrecked on their coast, it became necessary to that end that he should visit the capital of the country, or at least put himself in direct communication with the authorities. With this view, and with the assent of the authorities of China, to which country the Government of Corea is tributary, our Minister sailed, in May last, from Nagasaki to Boisée anchorage, on the Sale River in Corea, in the *Colorado*, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral RODGERS, commanding our Asiatic fleet. The Admiral was accompanied by the *Alaska*, the *Benicia*, the *Monocacy* and the *Palos*. He was ordered thus to transport and convoy the diplomatic representative of our Government, to exhibit, in his behalf, such force as was proper to illustrate his dignity in the eyes of the people, who respect only the exhibition of power, or as might be necessary to insure the safety of the expedition and vindicate, if need be, the honor of the flag. The wisdom and necessity of this policy was shown in the events which followed.

The attention of Congress is called to the necessity of developing our most important navy-yards, at Mare Island, Cal., League Island, Penn., and New-London, Conn. Much work has been accomplished during the year, but not sufficient to make these depots valuable or useful in case of sudden emergency.

The pension roll on the 1st of November, 1871, was as follows: 1,430 invalids, annually receiving $130,654 25; 1,703 widows and children, annually receiving $260,644; or a total of 3,133 persons, receiving $391,298 25.

The whole expenditure of the Department and the service since the date of the last report is $19,265,240 52, including the payment of invalid pensions and adjudicated prize-money, bounties and claims of various kinds. The appropriations for the current fiscal year amount in the whole to $20,964,717.25, and the expenditures are considerably within the proportion applicable to that period. The estimates for the general expenses of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amount to $19,925,507 02, and are as follows:

Pay of officers and seamen of the Navy	$8,500,000 00
Current repairs of buildings, docks and incidental expenses in navy-yards, &c	1,046,000 00
Pay of civil establishment in navy-yards, hospitals, &c	338,786 00
Ordnance and Torpedo Corps	1,142,942 00
Coal, hemp and equipments	1,500,000 00
Navigation, navigation supplies, &c	137,000 00
Hydrographic work	28,500 00
Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac, &c	65,900 00
Repairs and preservation of vessels	3,300,000 00
Steam machinery, tools, &c	1,650,000 00
Provisions	1,587,600 00
Repairs of hospitals and laboratories	25,000 00
Surgeons' necessaries	50,000 00
Contingent expenses	1,307,000 00
Naval Academy	193,408 25
Support of Marine Corps	1,049,652 70
Deficiencies of Marine Corps	3,718 07
Total	$19,925,507 02

and to these is added the sum of $507,200 for permanent improvements at the several navy yards and stations. These estimates are in the aggregate more than $1,200,000 less than the estimates made for the current year, and more than half a million less than the appropriations made by Congress for that period. The subject of the reduction of the personnel of the Navy is much discussed, though it is sometimes alleged, as a matter of complaint, that there are more officers of the navy, especially of the higher grades, than are required for the service, yet it is a fact that the whole number of active officers in the higher ranks of the navy is considerably less now than it was before the war. As a matter of fact, the whole number of officers of the three highest grades of the navy, (including lieutenants and those above them,) on the active list in 1859, was 535, while on the 1st of July, 1871, the number of officers on the active list in the eight highest grades, (including lieutenants and those above them,) was 488, or 47 less than before the war. Notwithstanding this condition, the Secretary recognizes the desirability of reducing the military establishments of the country, of every kind, to the lowest point consistent with the dignity and safety of the country and its important interests.

The grade of Commodore, after the lapse of the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, the grade next to the highest of the service, can also, I think, be dispensed with. The number of officers of this grade is fixed by law at twenty-five. As our Navy is now organized, these officers are not absolutely required for any special duty. The number of Rear-Admirals is limited by the general provisions of the law to ten. These are now temporarily increased by two, who are retained on the active list because they have received the express thanks of Congress for distinguished services; with five cruising stations, and a pressing necessity for a sixth, by a division of the Pacific station, this number of Rear-Admirals is only sufficient to afford commandants, and relief for our fleets abroad, and that without taking into consideration any diminution in the number available, by reason of accident or sickness; to reduce this number would be neither statesmanship nor economy.

Our fleets abroad are, however, generally too small in time of peace to be advantageously divided into squadrons. This leaves the grade of Commodore, in such times, without appropriate command at sea. It is suggested that no more promotions be made to this grade after a date to be fixed by law, and that, after this grade shall have lapsed by the death, retirement or promotion of the present incumbents, promotions be made to the grade of Rear-Admiral, by selection as vacancies occur, from the list of Captains. It is suggested that the term of cadetship for midshipmen be increased by law from four years to six, two of which, at least, shall be spent at sea.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, Showing the Operations of the Department for the Year 1871.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the Secretary of the Interior:

The humane and peaceful policy which has been inaugurated by the Government in the conduct of Indian affairs for the past few years has been productive of gratifying results. The Board of Commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, composed of citizens distinguished for intelligence and philanthropy, and serving without pay, has assisted in withdrawing from the Indian service much that has been heretofore regarded as the source of evil and injustice, and which is supposed to have prevented the success of public measures intended as a means of civilization. The members of the Board have visited many of the tribes of Indians in the West during the past year, inspecting their condition, and observing the progress they were making in education. They have also given their personal attention to the awarding of contracts for Indian supplies, and have exercised a careful supervision over the expenditures from the Indian appropriations. The most noticeable effect of the new policy thus far has been to suppress Indian wars and depredations, to unite tribes upon reservations designated for them by Government authority, to improve their education in letters, in the practice of agriculture and other industries, in the reformation of prevailing vices, and the generally gratifying evidences of a degree of progress which offers good reason to hope for the gradual social elevation and christianization of the race. An examination of the report of the Acting Commissioner will show that the various tribes have raised during the year agricultural products to the value of more than eight millions of dollars, not including the products of the Cherokees, from which no report has been received, but whose products last year were valued at over two and one-half million dollars, an aggregate of about ten millions of dollars' worth of farm produce. It will also be seen that there are 216 schools among the Indian tribes, with 323 teachers, and an average attendance of 8,920 pupils. Though this peace policy has been generally maintained, and a better understanding of the designs of the Government toward them prevails among the Indians, excepting a few nomadic tribes in Arizona, New-Mexico, and on the western borders of Texas, which have not yet been so fully reached by the influence of the new policy, outrages by those bands or tribes have been punished so promptly by the military authorities, under the influence of which the disposition to make peace is generally manifest. Some progress is being made toward inducing the more troublesome of those tribes to accept and enter upon reservations, and there is reasonable ground to hope that it will eventually be accomplished. For this purpose it is of importance that increased and liberal appropriations for food, clothing and farming implements be made by Congress. On the line of the North Pacific Railroad, in the Territory of Dakota, the Sioux have also made some offensive demonstrations against the progress of that work, but thus far judicious management has prevented serious outbreak. The hostile disposition of that numerous and powerful tribe may require skillful treatment to avoid hostilities in the future. Without progress in industrial pursuits, and in education, we cannot hope for any lasting good results from the new policy, and it should, therefore, be the first effort of the Government to so act as to encourage the Indian in those directions which will induce him to cultivate habits of industry, and foster a desire for mental and moral culture. It might be well to establish a system of compulsory education to such an extent, at least, as to withhold annuities from those individuals who refuse or neglect to avail themselves of the educational facilities offered. This principle was adopted with the Pawnees in the third article of the treaty of 1857, and with good results. The encouragement of agriculture might also be effectually secured by the payment of premiums for the best cultivated farm above a certain established standard of excellence. The latter plan would not probably be productive of its legitimate results while the present system of holding their lands in common prevails, and could only be successfully carried out after the lands were divided. These changes would entail additional and delicate duties upon agents, and would require increased vigilance in their performance. Under existing laws the salaries of those officers are too small. They should be men who have no desire to speculate upon their offices, and, therefore, should have no income beyond their legal compensation. It is a singular fact, and one, perhaps, not entirely creditable to the Government, that some of the religious denominations which have been requested to name persons for appointment as agents have been compelled, in order to secure good men, to contribute to the support of said agents while in Government employ, on account of the insufficiency of the legal compensation to their support. This is utterly inadequate to their support, and every consideration of justice and economy will justify a liberal increase. I deem it to be my duty also to urge an increase of the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The present rate of compensation is entirely inadequate to the position. Five thousand dollars per annum would be a small salary for the services of a proper man in that important place; and in view of the great influence he would wield in carrying out the present policy, it would be economy to increase the salary to at least the sum named. The Indian population now under the jurisdiction of the United States, according to the most reliable data to be obtained, is about 321,000. This number includes 75,000, the estimated Indian population of Alaska, and 3,663 scattered throughout the States of Florida, North Carolina, Indiana, Iowa and Texas, not maintaining tribal relations. Excluding those in Alaska, and those scattered throughout the States just named, as not practically within the scope of the new policy, and the remaining Indian population is 242,371, located as follows:

Washington Territ'y	15,437	Montana	18,835
Oregon	24,503	Wyoming	2,400
California	7,383	Nebraska	6,419
Arizona	5,066	Kansas	6,052
Nevada	6,000	Indian Territory	53,476
Utah	12,800	Minnesota	6,377
New-Mexico	18,640	Wisconsin	6,355
Colorado	7,300	Michigan	8,059
Dakota	27,315	New-York	4,804
Idaho	4,469		
Total			242,371

The Indians under the jurisdiction of the United States are now located on reservations of land amounting in the aggregate to 228,473 square miles, or 137,846,971 acres. Deducting from this statement the Indian Territory south of Kansas, and there remains a population of 172,000 occupying reservations of land amounting to 96,155,785 acres; being a per capita of 558 acres. The lands composing these reservations are generally of good quality, susceptible of profitable cultivation, and lie in the direct path of the settler. These reservations are generally held under treaties guaranteeing Indian possession against the intrusion of white settlement. The Indian Territory, so-called, lying west of Missouri and Arkansas, and south of Kansas, contains 44,154,240 acres of land, and a population of about 60,000. Westward to the 96° of west longitude the soil is of the very best quality, well watered and timbered, capable of producing the largest returns to the labors of the farmer. West of the 96°, and lying between that and the valley of the Arkansas River, the country is mountainous, and offers less inducements to the settler. The mountains are known to contain very rich deposits of coal, and are supposed to contain other valuable minerals. In the valley of the Arkansas River the soil is of excellent quality for a width of ten miles, while to the west of that valley the entire country, although not so desirable for location as that in the eastern portion of the Territory, is well adapted to the wants of the farmer. The present population of the Territory is but one person to every 630 acres. Could the entire Indian population of the country, excluding Alaska and those scattered among the States heretofore mentioned, be located in the Indian Territory, there would be 180 acres of land, per capita, for the entire number, showing that there is an ample area of land to afford them all comfortable homes. On the other hand, such a disposition of the now scattered tribes would release from Indian occupancy 93,692,731 acres of land, and throw it open to white settlement and cultivation. This gathering together of all the outlying tribes into a comparatively small territory is the problem now before us. With judicious management and a careful observance of treaty stipulations, I doubt not that the plan of gathering all the tribes into a smaller area can be successfully accomplished. The foregoing facts induce me to regard it as of the utmost importance to the success of the existing policy that the Indian Territory be organized under a Territorial Government, with such restrictions and regulations as will secure the rights of the Indians in the soil, encourage them in their efforts to improve their mental, moral and industrial condition, while, at the same time, maintaining a general supervisory control of their legislation as in the case of any other Territory. The bill introduced at the third session of the Forty-first Congress for the organization of that Territory under the name of Oklahoma, and the Ocmulgee Constitution adopted by a council of the Indian nations of the Territory in December last, are intended to accomplish the object referred to. Those instruments seem to be so carefully guarded as to secure the end desired, and will fully protect the Indian from imposition and injustice until he shall have made such progress as to enable him to protect himself. If it shall be deemed impracticable to bring all the Indian tribes into the Indian Territory under an organized territorial government, I am satisfied that the good results that will accrue to those who conclude to settle in that Territory, under such a government as I have indicated, will demonstrate the necessity and propriety of locating the remaining Indians under a like territorial government, to be organized in some other place, and embracing such limits and having such location as time, experience and subsequent information shall indicate as best adapted to the accomplishment of the great object which all good men so earnestly desire.

The massacre at Camp Grant, in Arizona, and other occurrences preceding and subsequent to that affair in that territory, have combined to produce a general feeling of hostility between the Apaches and the white settlers. It was represented to the Department during the past Summer that COCHISE, the Apache Chief, was at last willing to cease his depredations, and would use his influence with his people to bring them upon a reservation, if they could be protected in going to such reservation, or while remaining thereon. To afford him an opportunity to manifest his good faith in making such offers, Hon. VINCENT COLYER, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was directed to visit the Territory of Arizona, and to offer COCHISE the protection of the Government, while he should endeavor to bring his people upon a reservation. Mr. COLYER set aside three temporary reservations for the purpose designated, and made encouraging progress toward inducing the Indians to enter upon them. Instructions have been given the military authorities to co-operate with the officers of the Indian Bureau, and to advise the Apaches that if they will enter upon the reservation provided for them, in good faith, and live thereon peaceably, they will receive the aid and protection of the Government, but if they do not do so, and evince any disposition to renew their depredations, they will be promptly punished. The Indian agents have also been instructed to acquaint the Indians with the designs of the Government concerning them. It is sincerely hoped that these efforts will prove successful in the early accomplishment of the purpose designed. It is a subject of profound regret that so great misunderstanding of the temper and disposition of the Indians in Arizona should exist, and it is hoped that both the Indians and the white settlers will so act in future as to give no ground for complaint.

From the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it appears that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the transactions of that branch of the public service were as follows:

	Acres.
Disposal of public lands for cash	1,389,982.37
By military bounty land warrant locations under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852 and 1855	525,920.00
By homestead entries under act of 1862 and amendments	4,600,326.23
By agricultural college scrip locations	494,446.98
By approvals to railroads	2,911,938.36
By approvals to wagon-roads	239,068.08
By approvals to States as swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity	428,597.01
By Chippewa and Sioux Indian scrip locations	16,513.00
Making a total of	10,606,792.03

This statement shows an increased disposal, as compared with the preceding year, of 2,511,379 03 acres. The cash receipts during the past fiscal year, under various heads, including fees to local officers, &c., amount to $2,929,284 70. The public surveys have been extended during said year over 22,016,608 acres, which, with the area already surveyed, make an aggregate of 550,879,069 acres, leaving an estimated area yet to be surveyed equal to 1,284,119,331 acres. I fully concur in that part of the report relating to homesteads which recommends that credit be given to soldiers in the late war for the full term of service rendered by them in the war, and that the same may be deducted from the term of years required by law to perfect a homestead.

There were filed in the Patent Office during the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, 19,429 applications for patents, including reissues and designs; 3,337 caveats, and 181 applications for the extension of patents. Twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, and 147 extended; 514 applications for trade-marks were received, and 452 trade-marks issued. The fees received during said year amount to $671,583 81, and the expenditures for the same period were $560,041 67, leaving a surplus of $111,542 14 of receipts over expenditures. The appropriation asked for the next fiscal year is $606,400. The number of applications for patents, including reissues and designs, received during said year, is a small increase over the number received the preceding year, while the number of patents issued is not quite so great.

There are at the present time on the pension-rolls the names of 634 widows of soldiers in the Revolutionary War, a decrease of 93 since the last annual report; 49 were married prior to Jan. 1, 1800, and 585 were married subsequent to that date. There are on the rolls the names of 1,214 widows and children of soldiers who served in the wars subsequent to the revolution and prior to that of the rebellion, being 72 less than the preceding year. During the past fiscal year there were examined and allowed 7,807 original applications for invalid pensions of soldiers, at an annual aggregate rate of $491,905 80, and 3,379 applications for increased pension of invalid soldiers, at an aggregate yearly rate of $170,522 80. During the same period 8,282 original pensions to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers, were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $1,116,156, and 1,816 applications of the same class for increase of pension were also admitted, at a total annual rate of $58,212 14. The number of claims, original and increase, admitted during the year was 21,284, and the annual amount of pensions thus granted was $1,836,796 74. On the 30th day of June, 1871, there were on the rolls 91,290 invalid military pensioners, whose pensions annually aggregated $8,141,734 85, and 112,428 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers, whose yearly pensions amounted to $14,212,551 19, making an aggregate of 203,718 army pensioners, at a total annual rate of $22,354,287 04. The whole amount paid during the fiscal year to invalid military pensioners was $12,304,520 37, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, $20,188,409 70, making a grand total of $32,492,930 07, which includes the expenses of disbursement. Since the passage of the act of Feb. 14, 1871, granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and to their widows, 727 claims for pension thereunder have been allowed, at a total annual rate of $67,792. There has been paid during the last fiscal year to pensioners of this class $3,066 05. During the same year there were admitted 127 new applications for invalid navy pensions, at an annual rate of $11,804; 67 applications of the same class for increased pensions, at an annual aggregate rate of $2,995; 117 original applications of widows, orphans and dependent relatives of those who died in the navy, at an aggregate rate of $17,394, and 7 pensions of the same class were increased at a total yearly rate of $282. At the close of the last fiscal year there were borne on the rolls of navy pensioners 1,377 invalids, at an annual aggregate of $125,233 25, and 1,673 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, at an aggregate annual rate of $257,682, making the number of such pensioners 3,050, at a total annual rate of $382,915 25. The total amount paid during the said year to navy invalids was $190,045 52, and to widows, orphans and dependent relatives, $391,342 09—a total amount of $581,387 61. The number of pensions, of all classes, granted during the past fiscal year was 17,060. During the same period there were dropped from the pension rolls, from various causes, 8,251, leaving a grand total of 207,495 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1871, at an aggregate annual rate of $22,804,994 29. The amount paid during said year for pensions of all classes, including the expenses of disbursements, was $33,077,383 63, being $5,296,571 82 in excess of the amount paid during the preceding year. This excess is chiefly owing to the operation of the act of July 8, 1870, making pensions payable quarterly, whereby the whole amount of pensions accruing between March 4, 1870, and June 4, 1871, became due and payable within the fiscal year just closed. There were 2,598 bounty land warrants issued during the year, for 406,160 acres, an excess of 840 over the number issued the preceding year. Eight thousand nine hundred and eighteen persons availed themselves, during the year, of the benefits of the act of June 30, 1870, provided for artificial limbs and apparatus for resection, or commutation therefor, of whom 7,707 preferred the latter. There are now on file, unadjusted, 33,182 claims for invalid pension, and 35,597 claims of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, a total of 68,779 claims. On the 13th ult. 24,844 claims for pension of survivors of the war of 1812 had been received, and 7,101 claims of widows of such soldiers, making a total of 31,945 applications of this class, 7,871 of which have been disposed of. The Commissioner estimates the number of those now living who are entitled to the benefits of said act to be 32,444; their average age seventy-nine years; their average duration of life less than six years; and the amount that will be required to pay, during the life of the pensioner, all pensions granted by said act, $18,095,855 44. The act of July 14, 1862, and the acts supplementary thereto, make no provision for pension to the following officers in the naval service, their ranks having been created by acts passed subsequently to that of 1862, viz.: Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, Commodore, Ensign, and secretary to Admiral and Vice-Admiral. I recommend that the right of these officers, their widows, orphans, and dependent relatives be recognized by statutory provision. The time for the biennial examination of invalid pensioners required by the act of March 3, 1859, occurred on the 4th day of September last, but the results thereof are not apparent, as the returns of the medical officers have not yet been received. The sound policy of such examinations is fully established by the experience of the office, and it is believed that the aggregate results of the recent examinations will exhibit a considerable reduction in the number of invalid pensioners. Especial attention has been given to the investigation of frauds. Through the instrumentality of special agents, 301 persons have been dropped from the rolls during the year, and the cases of a greater number are under investigation. Thirty indictments have been found against dishonest attorneys or agents, of whom nine have been convicted, five are fugitives from justice, and the cases of sixteen were pending at the date of the Commissioner's report. It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service for the next fiscal year.

The report of the Commissioner of Education exhibits, in fullest detail, the interesting and important results he has achieved. In the course of official duties the Bureau of Education has received and sent out about 2,000 written communications, has distributed about 12,000 printed documents, and has received many valuable accessions to its library.

The enumeration of inhabitants at the Ninth Census, as well as the collection of social and industrial statistics, which, under the American system, is made a part of the census, has been completed since the last annual report of the Department; and the compilation of the statistical tables usually published in that connection, as well as of many others, which appear to be equally desirable, has been well advanced. Three-fourths, in bulk, of the statistical tables which it is proposed to embody in the three volumes of the census authorized by resolution of Congress have already been sent to press, somewhat over 1,000 pages being already in type. The compilation of the remaining tables has been begun, and the completion of the work upon the three quarto volumes will be accomplished during the Winter. I would recommend that authority be given for the preparation and publication of an octavo volume, which shall contain the most important results of the census, within each department of inquiry, in a form convenient for popular use; and that of this volume a large edition be issued, of which 2,000 copies at least shall be by law reserved, not to be distributed until the occurrence of the next decennial enumeration.

The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amount to $36,783,000, of which $36,762,300 has been paid. The receipts from the transportation of passengers, freight, and miscellaneous sources, for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $7,362,015 19. The entire cost of the road to said date (unadjusted balances with contractors not included) was, including fixtures, $112,793,618 29. The indebtedness of the Company amounted, at the time above mentioned, to $74,653,512, of which $27,236,512 is due to the United States. Stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $59,644,000 has been subscribed, and $54,283,190 paid. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1871, were $7,326,327 36, and the expenses $3,745,766 24, leaving net earnings to the amount of $3,580,560 12. At the close of said year the indebtedness of the Company amounted to $71,430,751 88, of which $27,851,000 was to the United States. The Western Pacific, the California and Oregon, the San Francisco and Oakland, and the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad Companies have been consolidated with the Central Pacific, as shown by its last annual report. The stock subscription of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway is $1,000,000, of which $980,600 has been paid. The receipts for passengers for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $67,971 66, and for freight $137,625 78. The expenses on account of the road and fixtures have been $3,723,700, and the indebtedness of the Company (exclusive of first mortgage bonds, $1,600,000, and the Government loan, $1,600,000) is $205,076 75. Stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company to the amount of $8,972,500 has been subscribed and paid in. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $3,146,661 82. The cost of construction and equipment of six hundred and thirty-nine miles of main line and thirty-three miles of branch line is $29,517,999 75. The total funded debt is $26,061,100, and the other liabilities and indebtedness amount to $3,133,504 89, making a total debt of $29,194,604 89, of which $6,303,000 is due to the United States. The amount of stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company subscribed is $4,478,500, of which $1,791,400 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $313,259 55, and the expenses were $216,807 34, the net earnings being $96,452 21. The cost of the road and fixtures is $4,650,000, and the indebtedness of the Company is $5,323,920. At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1871, the amount of subscribed stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was $5,224,000, and the amount actually paid in, $1,994,800. Since the date of the last annual report of the Company, 280 miles have been surveyed and explored. Of this distance, nearly all the work has been on that portion of the line from Gilroy through the different passes over the Mount Diablo Range to the San Joaquin Valley. The cost of the surveys has been $30,090 52. The amount received for passengers is $256,410 13, and that for freight is $144,444 48. The expenses on account of the road and fixtures are $222,427 06. The principal of the Company's indebtedness on account of their bonds issued is $480,000, and on account of the assumption of the bonded indebtedness of the San Francisco and San José Railroad Company, $740,000, possession having been taken of the latter Company's road, &c., on the 13th of October, 1870. 50.26 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad and telegraph line have been completed and accepted by you. The second, third and fourth sections, of twenty miles each, of the Oregon and California Railroad, were accepted by you on the 28th February last. This portion, with the section previously accepted, makes a length of line already reported upon and accepted of eighty miles, running from East Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, to about half a mile beyond the station of the City of Albany. Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $100,000,000 has been subscribed, of which $2,241,600 has been paid. The expenses of the Company to June 30, 1871, were as follows: Surveys, $479,603 11; construction, $4,065,315 45; rolling-stock, $289,634; general expenses, $112,318 83; total, $4,936,871 39. The indebtedness of the Company to that date is as follows: First mortgage bonds issued, $7,441,900; bills payable for material in transitu, &c., $1,465,116 87; due contractors, $178,746 84; total, $9,085,763 71. The act of July 1, 1862, (12 Statutes, 498,) requires an annual report, under certain specified heads, to be made to the following-named railroad companies: Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Western Pacific, Central Branch Union Pacific, Denver Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, and Kansas Pacific. And the act of June 25, 1868, requires that one shall be rendered by each of the companies named below: Northern Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, and Southern Pacific. Of these ten corporations, two, the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, have failed to make a report to this Department for the last fiscal year. The first section of the act of 25th June, 1868, (15 Statutes, 79,) requires that the "reports shall furnish full and specific information upon the several points mentioned in the twentieth section of the said act of 1862, and shall be verified as therein prescribed, and on failure to make the same as herein required, the issue of bonds or patents to the Company in default shall be suspended until the requirement of this act shall be complied with by such Company." In each case where additional portions of roads have been completed and accepted during the year, the instructions given by you in regard to the issuance of patents for the lands due the companies have been carried out by this Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Postmaster-General for the Year Ended 1871.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the Postmaster-General:

The ordinary revenues of this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, were $20,037,045 42, and the expenditures of all kinds $24,390,104 08. The increase of revenue for the year 1871 over the year 1870 was $1,157,667 77, or 6.13 per cent., and the increase of expenditures, $1,041,266 45, or 4.45 per cent., showing a net increase in revenue of $116,401 32. The increase in revenue for the year 1871 over the year 1869 was $2,722,869 70, or 15.72 per cent., and the increase of expenditures for 1871 over 1869 was $1,251,972 58, or 5.41 per cent. If, in addition to the ordinary revenues, the Department be credited with $700,000 appropriated for transportation of free matter and the amounts drawn and expended for subsidies to steam-ship lines, it will appear that the deficiency provided out of the general Treasury for the year 1871 is $2,928,058 66, against $2,814,116 98 for the year 1870.

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1873, are		$27,489,750 00
The revenues, estimated at 10 per cent. increase over last year	$22,040,749 00	
Standing appropriations for free matter	700,000 00	— 22,740,749 00
Leaving a deficiency of		$4,749,001 00

The foregoing estimates do not include the following special appropriations in the nature of subsidies: Mail steam-ship service between San Francisco and Japan and China, $500,000; like service between the United States and Brazil, $150,000; like service between San Francisco and Sandwich Islands, $75,000; total, $725,000.

Of the deficiencies appropriated for 1870 and 1871, there was an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $6,725,032, against which was chargeable sundry unliquidated accounts, estimated at $1,278,921 61, leaving, after settlement of all liabilities to June 30, 1871, a net balance of deficiency appropriations of $5,446,110 39.

The increase in the issue of stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers is best exhibited by the following table:

Description.	Fiscal year ended June 30, 1870.	Fiscal year ended June 30, 1871.
Adhesive postage-stamps	$13,976,768 00	$14,630,715 00
Stamped envelopes, plain	1,297,159 00	1,432,474 75
Stamped envelopes, request	1,084,250 00	1,434,181 50
Newspaper wrappers	98,605 00	132,180 00
Aggregate	$16,456,782 00	$17,629,551 25

There were in the service of the Department on the 30th June, 1871, 7,286 contractors for the transportation of the mails. There were 8,951 mail routes in operation, aggregating in length (exclusive of special routes) 238,359 miles, in annual transportation 107,572,794 miles, and in annual cost $11,529,395. Adding the compensation of railway post-office clerks, route-agents, local agents, mail-messengers, mail-route messengers, and baggage-masters in charge of registered passages, amounting to $1,875,526, the aggregate annual cost was $13,404,921. There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 7,127 miles, in annual transportation 10,547,798 miles, and in cost $644,742. Adding the increased cost for railway post-office clerks, route, local, and other agents, $404,636, the total increase in cost was $1,049,378. The foregoing statements of distances and costs do not include service for "special" offices. There were at the close of the year 2,115 of these, each with a mail-carrier, whose pay from the Department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office. "Special" routes and their carriers are included, however, in the number of contractors and routes given above. The new railroad routes put in operation during the year 1871 amounted to 6,107 miles; during 1870, to 4,190 miles; and during 1869, to 3,519 miles—making in the aggregate an addition in three years of 13,816 miles to the 36,018 miles in operation on July 1, 1868. The increase in three years exceeds 38 per cent., and in the last year alone it reached the unparalleled proportion of 17 per cent.

In both my former reports I have advocated a revision and readjustment of the rates of compensation for the transportation of mails on railroads, but as yet no effective action has been taken by Congress. The Department continues to encounter many annoying difficulties in its efforts to secure a rapid transmission of the mails, particularly those containing newspapers, to the South and West, owing to complaints by the managers of railroads of the inadequacy of their pay, and their refusal to allow the use of their fastest trains and most commodious mail-cars. It is important to the service that this long-pending controversy should be settled, and hence I again renew my recommendation that the act of 3d March, 1845, be so amended as to allow a fair and reasonable increase of the compensation of railroad companies, upon condition that they shall enter into contract with the Department for the prompt and faithful performance of their duties.

The necessity of substituting new kinds of mail locks and keys for those formerly in use demanded very large purchases during the year. The number of locks of the new kinds purchased was 100,000, and of keys 63,000, at a cost of $68,190. Adding $1,273 40, the cost of repairs, the total expenditures are shown to be $69,463 40. On the route to San Francisco and back, the gratifying regularity noted in the last annual report has been fully maintained. Of 644 mails carried through, during the year ended with the month of September, 1871, to San Francisco from New-York, 569 were conveyed in schedule time, and only 75 behind time, against 573 in time and 145 behind time the preceding year. Of 364 mails carried through to New-York from San Francisco, 321 were conveyed in schedule time, and only 43 behind time, against 280 in time and 72 behind time the preceding year. The average time, going west, was 173 hours, or 7 days, 5 hours—nearly 3 hours less than the average the preceding year. The average time, going east, was 169 hours, 45 minutes, or 7 days, 1 hour, and 45 minutes—nearly 3 hours less than the average the preceding year. The shortest time, going west, was 162 hours; going east, 167 hours; against 144 hours, 40 minutes, going west, and 159 hours, 10 minutes, going east, the preceding year. Between New-York and New-Orleans, one mail a day is still sent in each direction over the South-western route, via Washington, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Grand Junction, and one over the Western route, via Cincinnati, Louisville, Humboldt, and Grand Junction, at which last-mentioned point the two routes unite, and run on the same road to New-Orleans. Of 357 mails carried through, during the year ended with the month of September, 1871, by the South-western route, to New-Orleans from New-York, 236 were conveyed in schedule time, and 121 behind time, against 214 in time and 149 behind time the preceding year; the average time being 93 hours 9 minutes—29 minutes more than the average of the preceding year. Of 357 mails carried through, by the same route, to New-York from New-Orleans, 224 were conveyed in schedule time, and 133 behind time, against 221 in time and 142 behind time the preceding year; the average time being 95 hours, 36 minutes—54 minutes less than the average the preceding year. The shortest time, going south, was 85 hours, 29 minutes; going north, 85 hours; against 84 hours, 54 minutes, going south, and 85 hours, 30 minutes, going north, the preceding year. Of 355 mails carried through, by the Western route, to New-Orleans from New-York, only 127 were conveyed in schedule time, and 228 behind time, against 121 in time and 235 behind time the preceding year; the average time being 89 hours, 45 minutes—5 minutes more than the average the preceding year. Of 304 mails carried through, by the same route, to New-York from New-Orleans, only 70 were conveyed in schedule time, and 234 behind time, against 126 in time and 182 behind time the preceding year; the average being 93 hours, 24 minutes—5 hours, 8 minutes more than the average the preceding year. The shortest time, going south, was 77 hours, 30 minutes; going north, 77 hours; against 75 hours, 45 minutes, going south, and 77 hours, going north, the preceding year. These figures show a slight improvement of the service on the South-western route, and on the Western a deterioration, yet not so great as wholly to destroy its usefulness as an adjunct to the other route, on a portion of which, between Washington and Chattanooga, until recently, only a single train a day was run. Arrangements are now in progress for the transmission of double daily through mails over the South-western route. An order was made in June last to transfer the great through mails for and from New Orleans to the line of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, diverging from the South-western route at Chattanooga, Tenn., and running thence, by an air-line, to Meridian, Miss., and thence over the Mobile and Ohio and the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroads, by which it appeared the time of transit might be reduced twelve hours; but the execution of the order was prevented by the interruption of the running of trains on the Alabama and Chattanooga road, so that the capability of that line as a route for the through mails remains yet to be tested by actual experiment.

An arrangement was made in January last to accommodate the citizens of California with a daily mail to and from the East, without the intermission occasioned previously by the lack of Sunday service between Chicago and the Missouri River. For this purpose, an allowance of $25,000 per annum was made from Jan. 22, 1871, to the proprietors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroads, the companies named being alone responsible for the service. The value of the railway post-office system was especially demonstrated after the destruction, by fire, of the great distributing post-office at Chicago, Ill., on the 9th of October last. But for the lines leading to the West and concentrating at Chicago, the mails for the extreme Western and North-western States would have been seriously interrupted for many weeks. During the month of October, besides the letter-mails a large portion of the great paper-mails for the States mentioned were successfully distributed on the cars and passed to their destination with the usual dispatch. The want of sufficient room upon the cars now in use prevents, however, the proper distribution of the large through paper-mails, subjecting them to frequent delays at the various distributing offices for separation, while the letter-mails go directly forward to their destination.

The total number of letters exchanged, during the year, with foreign countries, was 20,295,998, an increase of 1,936,620 over the number reported for 1870. Of this number, 10,461,868 were sent from, and 9,834,130 were received in, the United States. The number of letters (single rates) exchanged in the mails with European countries was 14,113,560, an increase of 912,114 over the number reported for 1870. The total postages on the letters exchanged with foreign countries amounted to $1,735,266 32, being $229,298 16 less than the amount reported for 1870. The aggregate amount of postage (sea, inland and foreign) on the letter-mails exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and France, was $1,181,057 41, being $264,885 19 less than the amount reported for 1870. The postages on letters sent exceeded the postages on letters received from the same countries in the sum of $5,802 15; being less than one-half of one per cent. of the aggregate amount. The postages collected in the United States amounted to $755,724 39, and in Europe to $425,333 02, the excess of collections in the United States being $330,391 37, or 28 per cent. of the entire postage receipts. Comparing the year 1871 with the year 1870, the rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 10½ per cent., and the rate of decrease in the amount of postages thereon was 11¾ per cent. The increase in the number of letters exchanged with European countries was nearly 7 per cent., and the decrease of postages thereon amounted to 18 3-10 per cent., this large reduction in postage receipts having resulted from the greatly reduced rates of international postages established between the United States and the different countries of Europe, which came into operation during the latter half of the fiscal year 1870, but the full effect of which was not realized until the year 1871. The total weight of the mails exchanged during the year with European countries under provisions of existing postal conventions was 1,298,966 pounds; the weight of the letter correspondence being 281,905 pounds, and of printed matter and samples 1,017,061 pounds. The aggregate weight of the mails sent to Europe was 627,591 pounds, and of mails received from Europe 671,375 pounds. The weight of letter correspondence sent to Europe was 155,601 pounds, and of letter correspondence received from Europe 126,304 pounds. The cost of the United States transatlantic mail steam-ship service for the year 1871 was $174,138 39, being $148,153 48 less than the cost of the same service during the year 1870. The steam-ships employed under contract with this Department received the sea postages of six cents an ounce on letter-mails and six cents a pound on other matter, as full compensation for the service. The earnings of the respective lines were as follows, viz.:

The Liverpool and Great Western line, for fifty-three trips, from New-York to Queenstown	$60,805 38
The Inman line, for fifty-three trips, from New-York to Queenstown and Liverpool	49,537 35
The Cunard line, for forty-nine trips, from New-York to Queenstown and Liverpool	22,178 81
The Hamburg-American Packet Company, for twenty-nine trips, from New-York to Plymouth and Hamburg	20,415 69
The North-German Lloyd, of Bremen, for forty-eight trips, from New-York to Southampton and Bremen	15,676 32
The Canadian line, for fifty-two trips, to Liverpool	5,524 84
Total	$174,138 39

The United States postages on the mails conveyed to and from the West Indies, Mexico, Panama, South Pacific, Belize, (Honduras,) Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, amounted to $125,780 93, and the cost of the sea conveyance thereof was $76,857 32. The United States postages on the mails exchanged with Brazil, Japan and China, the Sandwich Islands, New-Zealand and Australia, by means of the subsidized lines of direct mail steamers, amounted to $46,993 52. The total cost of the United States ocean mail steam-ship service for the year 1871 (including $725,000 paid from special appropriations for steam-ship service to Japan and China, to Brazil, and to the Hawaiian Islands) was $975,995 71.

In previous reports I have called attention to the importance of judicious legislation to encourage the establishment of American mail steam-ship lines. For several years past we have practically ceased, as a nation, to compete with other maritime powers in ocean steam navigation. Various projects have been devised and urged upon Congress by interested parties, many of them without capital or practical experience in steam commerce, seeking large subsidy grants, in a variety of forms, for the conveyance of our mails in American steam-ships to European ports. Much valuable time has been devoted by the Post-office committees and by Congress to the consideration and discussion of the many conflicting schemes presented for their action, without accomplishing any practical results; and the transportation of our mails, passengers, and freights across the Atlantic is still performed exclusively by the steam-ship lines of other nations. Surely some legislation is demanded to revive the great maritime interests of the country and encourage the construction and equipment of an efficient ocean steam mercantile marine. It is a very gratifying fact, in this connection, to state that, amid all the discouragements of the present situation, a new line of American iron steam-ships, to ply between Philadelphia and Liverpool, consisting of four first-class propellers of 3,000 tons each, (old measurement,) are now being built on the Delaware for the American Steam-ship Company of Philadelphia, of materials exclusively of American manufacture. They will be completed and ready for service early in the Fall of 1872, and will form a regular weekly line between the above-named ports. The proprietors of this pioneer line of American iron steam-ships are among the most enterprising merchants and capitalists of Philadelphia, and deserve such encouragement in their praiseworthy undertaking as can properly be extended by Congress. A reasonable compensation for conveying the mails, in excess of the postage receipts, is probably the only Government aid needed to insure the permanent establishment of this or any other similar line of American ocean steamers plying between our own and foreign ports; and, in my judgment, the granting of such incidental aid, in connection with proper legislation to encourage the construction by American builders of first-class iron steam-ships, is the most simple, economical, and practical method of establishing American lines of ocean steamers and advancing the general commercial prosperity of the country.

The report of the Appointment Office shows the following:

Number of post-offices in operation on June 30, 1870	28,492
Number in operation on June 30, 1871	30,045
Number to be filled by appointments of the President	1,172
Number to be filled by appointments of the Postmaster-General	28,873

The number and aggregate compensation of special agents, route agents, mail-route messengers, railway post-office clerks, and local agents in service during the year ended June 30, 1871, were:

50 special agents	$121,899
684 route agents	671,280
103 mail-route messengers	61,910
513 railway post-office clerks	649,400
82 local agents	58,430
Total compensation	$1,562,919

The free-delivery system has been in operation during the year in fifty-two of the principal cities, with the following aggregate results:

Number of letter-carriers	1,419
Mail letters delivered	112,612,693
Local letters delivered	27,045,760
Newspapers delivered	32,610,353
Letters collected	113,287,602
Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses	$1,353,923 23
Postage on local matter	758,120 78

The number of letters, domestic and foreign, received at the Dead-letter Office during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Domestic letters, classed as—	
Ordinary	2,931,244
Drop	492,300
Unmailable	373,363
Hotel	26,732
Fictitious	66,264
Registered	6,162
Returned from foreign countries	77,010
Total domestic letters	3,973,075
Foreign letters	221,673
Whole number	4,194,748

Of domestic letters not registered, 16,218 contained money amounting to $59,608 37, in sums of one dollar and upward; and of the registered letters, 2,359 contained $19,204 61, making a total of 18,577 letters, containing $78,812 98. Of these, 17,082, containing $74,420 90, were delivered to the writers or persons addressed; 2,902, containing $10,397 02, which could not be returned to the owners, were filed for reclamation; and 1,495, containing $4,392 08, were outstanding. The number inclosing sums less than one dollar was 14,956, containing $3,806 92; of which 12,413, containing $3,094 90, were delivered to the writers, and 2,543, containing $714 02, were filed for reclamation. The number of letters containing bank checks, drafts, deeds, &c., was 19,193, of the nominal value of $3,075,869 23; of which 17,905, of the nominal value of $2,855,030 31, were delivered to the owners, and 1,288, of the nominal value of $220,838 92, were outstanding or filed for reclamation. The number of packages and letters containing jewelry, books and other property was 6,498, of which 4,298 were delivered, and 2,200 were filed for reclamation. The number containing photographs was 42,119, of which 36,544 were delivered, and 5,575 were filed. The number containing receipts, bills of lading, &c., was 28,196, of which 27,081 were delivered, and 1,115 were filed. The number containing postage and revenue stamps and articles of small value was 40,749; of which, 37,889 were delivered, and 2,860 were filed. The number of letters without inclosures remailed to the writers was 1,628,803; of which 1,334,303 were delivered, and 294,500 were returned to the office and destroyed. The number in which the writer's name and local address were omitted or were illegible, and of letters containing circulars, &c., and consequently destroyed, was 2,173,984. Of the unmailable letters, 301,472 were detained for postage, not being prepaid, as required by law. They were either wholly unpaid, were not prepaid one full rate, or were stamped with illegal or revenue stamps; 68,373 were misdirected, the post-office, State, or some necessary part of the address being omitted; and 3,518 had no address whatever. The number of applications for dead letters was 7,371, and in 2,471 cases the letters were found and forwarded to the owners.

The amounts deposited in the United States Treasury were:

For unclaimed dead-letter money during the year	$8,480 16	
For unclaimed dead-letter money on July 5, 1871	2,200 00	
		$10,680 16
For proceeds of sale of jewelry, books, &c.		1,669 35
For proceeds of sale of waste-paper during the year	$2,229 45	
For proceeds of sale of waste-paper on July 1, 1871	1,248 75	
		3,478 20
Total deposited to July 5, 1871		$15,827 71

During the last fiscal year the number of money-order offices in operation were 2,076. On the 31st of July, 1871, 376 additional money-order offices were established, so that the whole number of such offices is at present 2,452.

The number of domestic money-orders issued during the year was 2,151,794, the aggregate value of which was		$42,164,118 03
The number of such orders paid was 2,121,664, amounting in value to	$41,705,667 03	
To this sum is to be added the amount of orders repaid to the purchasers	321,669 28	
Total of payments		$42,027,336 31
Excess of issues over payments		$136,781 72

The amount of fees or commissions paid by the public to Postmasters for the issue of orders was $295,286 15. This statement shows an increase over 1870, in the amount of orders issued, of $8,109,923 32, or 23 4-5 per cent.; in the amount of orders paid, of $8,099,411 52, or 23 4-5 per cent.; and in the amount of fees received, of $60,050 35, or 25½ per cent. The average amount of the money-orders issued during the year was $19 59. This amount varies but little from year to year, not having fallen below $19 for the last five years, and having only once slightly exceeded $20. The whole number of duplicate orders drawn was 8,858, of which 8,725 were issued in lieu of original orders which failed to reach the respective payees because of their change of residence, or because of erroneous or imperfect address, or for other causes; 111 were substituted for orders which became invalid because not presented for payment before the expiration of one year after date; and 22 for orders rendered invalid in consequence of bearing, contrary to law, more than one indorsement. The increase in the number of duplicates during the last year was 1,683, or 23 2-5 per cent., nearly the same rate of increase as that of the orders issued and paid. Forty-two remittances, to the aggregate amount of $11,053 52, were reported as having been lost in transmission by mail last year, of which the sum of $4,492 52 was recovered through the efforts of special agents of the Department; the sum of $2,627 was allowed to the credit of Postmasters who furnished satisfactory proof that they had, respectively, duly remitted the several amounts stated by them; credit claimed for remittances to the amount of $495 was disallowed; and claims amounting to $3,439 were unsettled and pending at the close of the year. The total amount of allowances made to Postmasters during the year for lost remittances was $7,715; but of this amount the sum of $5,088 was on account of losses during previous years. The drafts drawn by Postmasters whose money-order payments habitually exceed their issues against credits furnished them to a designated amount in each case, with the Postmaster at New-York, amounted to $3,850,227 86. Funds amounting in the aggregate to $58,636 15 were also furnished by the Postmaster at San Francisco to Postmasters in the Pacific States and Territories who required assistance to pay orders drawn upon them. Out of the whole number of orders paid, viz.: 2,121,664, payment of 30, amounting to $922 68, was claimed to have been improperly or fraudulently obtained. In nine cases, the amount of the orders, $381 54, was recovered by special agents and paid to the rightful owners. In five cases, amounting to $141, the paying Postmasters were held responsible for the erroneous payment, and required to pay over that amount to the several persons entitled to receive it. The Department refunded the amount of two orders for $45, improperly paid, the Postmaster not having been found at fault. In four cases, amounting to $81, the claim for compensation was not allowed, as it was discovered upon investigation to be without good foundation. Ten cases of the value of $274 14 are still pending.

It was stated in my last annual report that negotiations were in progress for the establishment of an international system of postal money-orders between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. As these negotiations, which were conducted by means of epistolary correspondence for a period of eighteen months, failed to effect an agreement as to the provisions of such a system, I decided, in May last, to send a competent officer of this Department to confer personally with the postal authorities of the United Kingdom upon the points in controversy. The Superintendent of the Money-order System was accordingly dispatched to London for that purpose on the 25th of that month, as a special agent, duly authorized to negotiate the terms of a convention for a money-order system between the two countries, subject to my approval, by and with the advice and consent of the President. The special agent succeeded in negotiating a convention for that object, which was signed in London, June 30, 1871, and approved and signed in Washington July 27, 1871. In pursuance of its provisions, the money-order system between the two countries went into operation Oct. 2, 1871. From that date up to Oct. 28, a period of four weeks, the amount of the orders remitted from this country to Great Britain was $63,061 13, and of orders in the opposite direction $14,684 19, a manifest indication that this system of exchange supplies an existing public want and will be extensively used by remitters of small sums to and from Great Britain. A communication having been received May 15, 1871, from the Post Department of the German Empire, expressing a desire to enter into negotiations "for the introduction of the money-order system into the postal intercourse between the two countries," I instructed the special agent above mentioned to proceed, after having completed negotiations with the British office, to Berlin, and to treat with the Post Department of Germany as to the terms of a convention for establishing an international money-order system with that country. A convention to that end was duly negotiated, in pursuance of these instructions, with an authorized agent of the German Post Department, at Berlin, July 22, 1871, and now awaits complete ratification by the proper authorities of both countries. By the terms of this convention, the money-order business the two countries is to commence on the 1st of October, 1872.

The recent experience of the Contract Office of this Department indicates the propriety of a material amendment to the laws regulating mail contracts. On the 30th of September, 1870, advertisements were issued, in regular form, for all mail contracts in the section comprising the States of West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. In response to these advertisements, many bids were received and duly entered, and, under the twenty-fourth section of the act of July 2, 1836, contracts were, without exception, awarded to the lowest bidders. On the 1st of July, the time when, agreeably to the advertisement and the usage of the Department, the new contractors were required to commence the discharge of their duties, it was ascertained that the bidders to whom contracts on most of the important routes had been awarped, had failed to perform the service. The whole number of failing bidders was 195, and the routes thus left without regular contractors were found to be located as follows: 3 in West Virginia, 11 in Virginia, 2 in Georgia, 2 in Florida, 77 in Alabama, 2 in Mississippi, 11 in Louisiana, 42 in Texas, and 45 in Arkansas. Suspecting that the bidders who had thus failed were not acting in good faith, and that in many cases they were fictitious and what are called "straw bidders," the Department on the 9th July last, addressed a letter to the Attorney General, stating the condition of affairs, and asking for an authoritative interpretation of the laws as to the powers of the Postmaster-General in making contracts for the conveyance of the mails. In strict conformity with the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated July 22 last, the Department proceeded to make temporary contracts, on the best terms attainable, for six months, or longer, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, and to readvertise, for the residue of the contract term, all the routes whereon service had failed. The new advertisements, for a reletting from Jan. 1, 1872, to June 30, 1875, were issued on Aug. 4, 1871, and the new awards were made on the 1st of November, inst. It was hoped that, under the operation of the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1871, which required all bidders to accompany their bids for $5,000 or over with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster-General, for an amount not less than five per cent. of their bids, and which was applied, for the first time, to the bids under the last-named advertisement, a more favorable result would be obtained. I regret, however, to be obliged to say that the bids under the last advertisement are in no respect an improvement on those under the first, and that, of all the routes readvertised, only two were awarded to bidders who bid over $5,000, and who gave evidence of honesty of purpose by accompanying their bids with a check for five per cent. of the amount thereof. This second failure satisfied me that, under existing laws, it is impossible for the Department to secure a fair competition among responsible parties who are willing and able to perform the required service for a fair price.

The Postmaster-General being required by a clause of the first section of the Civil Appropriation act of March 3, 1871, to fix the rates to be paid for telegraphic dispatches by the several Departments of the Government, I called to my assistance Brig.-Gen. ALBERT J. MYER, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and upon his recommendation, supported by the legal opinion of Hon. WM. WHITING, specially retained as Assistant Attorney-General, I passed an order, dated June 29 last, declaring: 1st. That the rates for all telegraphic communications known as the signal-service messages and reports should be two cents for each word for each circuit over which it may pass in accordance with the schedule of circuits and plans of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and that no additional or extra allowance should be made under any pretext whatever; 2d. That for all other communications on behalf of the Government the rate should be one cent per word for each distance of two hundred and fifty miles or fraction of such distance. The views of Gen. MYER are fully stated in a communication addressed to the Postmaster-General, dated 18th of July last, and made part of this report. The postal telegraph is by far the most important subject now inviting consideration in connection with the transmission and interchange of intelligence. The Governments of the Continental countries of Europe have, with few exceptions, claimed and exercised for years past the right of controlling and managing the electric telegraph, and in every instance with a degree of success commensurate with the care and attention bestowed upon their respective Administrations. In Sweden, Norway, Russia, Bavaria, Italy, Turkey, Greece and Spain, great advantages have been gained by making the telegraph a part of the public postal system; while in Switzerland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Prussia and France, where modern appliances and improvements have been more thoroughly utilized, the policy of governmental control has been fully vindicated. It remained for Great Britain to give a practical test of the public system as compared with the management of corporations and companies of private stockholders. After a protracted and most laborious investigation, Parliament passed, on 31st July, 1868, "An act to enable Her Majesty's Postmaster General to acquire, work, and maintain electric telegraphs," which was followed on the 9th August, 1869, by an act providing the money necessary to purchase the undertakings of the several telegraph companies in Great Britain and Ireland. On the 5th of February, 1870, the transfers were effected, and the work of the postal telegraph began. At first serious difficulties were encountered by reason of the delay in passing the money bill and the inadequate preparations to accommodate the immense increase of business which immediately followed the large reduction of rates. These difficulties, however, were soon overcome, and, thanks to the indefatigable and intelligent labors of Hon. FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE, second secretary, and his assistants, the advocates of the measure can already boast of its triumphant success. The charges established in the beginning were uniform throughout the United Kingdom, without regard to distance, and were fixed at the maximum permitted by law, that is to say, one shilling (twenty-four cents) for the first twenty words or part of twenty words, and threepence (six cents) for each additional five words or part of five words, exclusive of signature and address. Referring to an elaborate report of Mr. SCUDAMORE, it appears that the average cost of inland messages was about one shilling, one penny, (twenty-six cents,) against an average cost prior to the transfer of one shilling, sevenpence, (thirty-eight cents,) showing a reduction in price of nearly one-third. In the first week after the transfer, the number of messages (exclusive of news and Press messages) forwarded from all stations was 128,872; in the week ending 31st March, the number had risen to 160,775. The average weekly number in thirteen weeks, to 30th June, was 177,410; the average number in thirteen weeks, to 30th September, was 200,787; and the average number in thirteen weeks, to 31st December, was 203,572. In the week ending on the 31st December, which is usually considered the worst week in the year for telegraphic work, the number was 144,041, or nearly 16,000 in excess of the number of the first week. The total number of messages forwarded in the three quarters, to 31st December, 1870, was as follows:

In quarter to 30th June	2,306,340
In quartee to 30 September	2,610,237
In quarter to 31st December	2,646,438
In three quarters	7,563,015

In addition to the foregoing, ample provision was made for the press and news work. The companies, before the transfer, sent news to 306 subscribers in 144 towns only in the United Kingdom; the postal telegraph sent news to 1,106 subscribers, in 365 towns. The companies sent news to 173 newspapers only; the postal telegraph sent news to 173 newspapers only; the postal telegraph sent news to 467 newspapers; showing an increase of 221 in the number of towns to which news was sent, an increase of 800 in the total number of subscribers for news, and an increase of 294 in the number of newspapers taking news. There was, moreover, a vast increase in the quantity of news transmitted. The companies sent, during the session of Parliament, nearly 6,000 words of news daily; during the remainder of the year they sent nearly 4,000 words daily. The postal telegraph sent, during the session of Parliament, in behalf of the news associations, nearly 20,000 words of news daily; and during the remainder of the year, nearly 15,000 words daily. The postal telegraph also transmitted from 15,000 to 20,000 words daily for the ordinary newspaper correspondents, and seven newspapers rented special wires during the night at the uniform rate of £500, instead of rates ranging from £750 to £1,000, as before. Two other wires were about to be rented to newspaper proprietors at the close of the year, and many more could have been rented if the Department could have spared them. There has been, doubtless, a still further increase of messages during the current year. By an official statement received from the British office, the number of messages for the week ended Sept. 23, 1871, is shown to be 256,456, against 189,636 for the corresponding week of last year. This increase for a single week of 66,820, averaged through the year, would exhibit an annual increase of 3,474,640 messages. The financial results are even more satisfactory. The official report of Hon. GEORGE CHETWYND, receiver and accountant-general of the British office, shows the following most favorable result for the fiscal year ended 31st March last:

	Gross Receipts. £. s. d.	Payments Out. £. s. d.	Net Produce. £. s. d.
Amount rec'd. for tel. mess., &c. in cash	212,519 5 4	273,281 17 3¼	697,933 16 8
Amount rec'd. in postage stamps	758,696 8 7½		
Total	971,215 13 11½	273,281 17 3¼	697,933 16 8

Let it be noted that the net produce is £697,933, or, computing the pound sterling at $4 86, $3,391,954 38. These facts, all tending, with overwhelming force in one direction, demonstrate conclusively the utility of the postal telegraph for both Government and people. It is true that a large sum of money will be required for the purchase of the present telegraph lines and their appurtenances. But if this be a difficulty, delay only magnifies it; for, admitting that the Government must at some time become the exclusive proprietor of the telegraphs, it is clear that every year will add to the amount of purchase-money it will have to pay. The Companies now in existence will extend their operations, and new Companies will be organized from time to time, all of whom would demand compensation for a surrender of their privileges and property. I therefore deprecate further delay as injurious to the public interests. The Post-office Department is now prepared to undertake the organization and management of the telegraph in connection with its other duties. Indeed, I believe that the Department itself can aid materially in raising the money needed for the purchase through post-office savings banks, if Congress will authorize their establishment. The security of the Government being the best that could be obtained, many depositors would give it the preference over every other. By paying four per cent. interest, at the most, on deposits, a large fund could be readily accumulated and invested under the direction of the Treasury Department, in the public securities. The proceeds of these investments could be used to reimburse the original purchase-money and all other expenditures for construction and repairs. To prove the feasibility of this plan, I recur to the history of the British office. Savings banks in connection with post-offices were established in Great Britain on the 16th of September, 1861, with a limitation in the law creating them that they should not pay exceeding two and a half per cent. interest on deposits. The following table will show with what rapidity and to what extent they have been intrusted with the money of the people:

PERIOD.	No. of post-office savings banks.	Number of deposits.	Amount of deposits.	Total sum standing to credit of post-office savings banks on books of National Debt Commissioners at close of the year.	Balance in hands of Postmaster General, after allowing for charges of management, at close of the year.	Total balance in hand applicable to payment of depositors at close of the year.
From Sept. 16, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1862	2,535	639,216	£2,114,669	£1,659,032	£35,692	£1,694,724
Year 1863	2,991	842,848	2,651,209	3,328,182	41,413	3,372,595
1864	3,081	1,110,762	3,350,000	4,995,663	5,522	5,001,185
1865	3,821	1,302,309	3,719,017	6,582,329	4,327	6,586,656
1866	3,507	1,525,871	4,400,657	8,231,176	25,791	8,256,967
1867	3,629	1,592,344	4,643,906	9,867,703	47,690	9,915,393
1868	3,813	1,757,303	5,333,638	11,963,053	Nil.	11,899,400
1869	4,047	1,998,644	5,787,218	18,755,547	19,386	18,774,933
1870	4,082	2,135,993	5,995,121	15,305,040	158,888	15,463,928

The total amount in hand after ten years' operations, and for which the British Government pays only 2½ per cent. interest, is £15,463,928, or $75,145,690—a much larger sum than will be required for the purchase and thorough repair of all the telegraphic lines in the United States. Convinced of the wisdom of establishing the postal telegraph and post-office savings banks in this country, I earnestly recommend the passage by Congress of the laws necessary therefor. In my judgment, those laws should provide as well for the absolute purchase of the lines and appurtenances of all telegraph companies now in operation as for the exclusive right and authority of the Government, after the several purchases shall be concluded, to conduct the business of transmitting telegraphic messages. Again I renew my recommendation for the repeal of the franking privilege. Its existence is utterly incompatible with an economical and vigorous administration of postal affairs. Flagrant frauds have been practiced during the past year, and will continue to be practiced, under its cover, so long as the privilege is protected by law. I refer to my arguments on this subject in former reports with unshaken confidence in their soundness.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

Annual Report of the Controller of the Currency.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the Controller of the Currency:

Since the last report 155 national banks have been organized, making the total number to Oct. 1, 1,886. One hundred and forty-five banks have been organized during the year under the act approved July 12, 1870, providing for the issue of $54,000,000 of additional national bank circulation. The aggregate capital of the banks is $15,996,000, and is distributed among the several States as follows:

	Capital.
Alabama, 5 banks	$558,000
Colorado, 1 bank	50,000
California, (gold,) 1 bank	1,000,000
Georgia, 2 banks	375,000
Illinois, 27 banks	2,995,000
Iowa, 16 banks	1,015,000
Indiana, 6 banks	700,000
Kansas, 6 banks	350,000
Kentucky, 9 banks	1,325,000
Louisiana, 5 banks	2,100,000
Missouri, 11 banks	1,025,000
Minnesota, 7 banks	480,000
Michigan, 17 banks	1,155,000
Nebraska, 3 banks	250,000
North Carolina, 3 banks	300,000
New-Mexico, 1 bank	150,000
Ohio, 2 banks	300,000
South Carolina, 4 banks	260,000
Tennessee, 2 banks	160,000
Texas, 1 bank	100,000
Virginia, 5 banks	520,000
West Virginia, 3 banks	278,000
Wyoming Territory, 1 bank	100,000
Wisconsin, 6 banks	450,000

The total amount of currency issued under the act of July 12, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871, is $22,333,990, some $20,000,000 of which has been furnished to new banks, and the remainder to existing banks which had not received their full quota, or which had increased their capital to meet the growing demands of business.

The condition of the Southern States since the passage of the act has been such as to preclude the possibility of their taking any considerable portion of the circulation provided, and consequently the number of banks organized in the South is small. This fact made it possible, after the expiration of the year specified in section one of the act of July 12, 1870, to organize additional banks in the Western States, and accordingly nearly all of the really meritorious applications in those States were granted. I estimate that the Western and North-western States can be fully supplied and still leave from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 for the Southern States when they are in condition to take it.

The average tax paid to the United States is 2½ per cent. on the capital of the banks, and it seems to me that the equivalent of this tax ought to be sufficient for the States in which the banks are located. The circulation furnished to national banks has now been outstanding for an average period of about five years, and it is being returned in constantly increasing amounts for new notes. Since the organization of the Bureau to Sept. 30, the total amount returned for destruction is $54,546,345, of which $23,948,827 were returned during the last year. The handling of these notes involves much care and labor, and requires an addition to the present available force of the office. I recommend that provision be made for the establishment of national banks in California and the other Pacific States upon a legal-tender basis, and that the law be so modified as to enable them to cope successfully with other banking institutions at present doing business in those States.

The remainder of the report is devoted to a consideration of the question of specie payments. He considers it practicable to place the currency on a specie basis long before it would be possible to place the entire demand liabilities of the banks on a similar footing. In New-York provision could easily be made for thirty-four millions of bank notes; but, according to established usage there, specie payments would involve provision for over $200,000,000 deposits. It is this practice which renders the finances of the country so unsteady and unreliable, to wit, the false principles which underlie the financial management of the great centres of money and trade. If specie payments are to be resumed, let the effort be concentrated upon the currency, and leave deposits and all other currency debts to be adjusted by private contract. As the first step in this direction, the associated banks in all cities should be required to settle balances, through their clearing-houses, in current funds. If free banking is made practicable upon the basis suggested, any further increase or inflation of the currency will be rendered impossible, and every hundred thousand dollars of bank notes so issued will have a tendency to accelerate the resumption of specie payments, while, at the same time, it will make the process gradual, and throw the responsibility and the burden upon the banks and the capital of the country, where they legitimately belong. These are agencies which can tell with unerring certainty when and how to act, and the precise moment when it will be safe and wise to re-establish the business and finances of the country on a specie basis.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 5: Nos. 373, 436, 424, 452, 453, 454, 455, 457.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor.
169—Tielman vs. Brunner.
431—Jacobs vs. O'Brien.
521—Benedict vs. Taylor.
619—Kelly vs. Burnheimer.
623—Boucher vs. N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
627—Gray vs. Morgan.
631—Hall, Jr., vs. Frazer.
933—Sawyer vs. Bishop.
635—Kittridge vs. National Park Bank.

Nos.
637—Osgood vs. Timpson.
639—Whalen vs. Gloucester
641—Heustis vs. Williams.
643—Pielande vs. Robinson
647½—Ewell vs. Foster.
649—Post vs. Gilbert.
651—Fitzpatrick vs. O'Brien.
655—Rathbone vs. Montgomery.
657—Meyer vs. Dix.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
356—Fitzgerald vs. Colligan.
342½—Saverini vs. Ball.
342 (R. C.)—Brink vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
316—Byron vs. Judd.
334—Hopkins vs. Gardner.
348—Hunt vs. The Mayor.
352—Lyall vs. Lord.
362—Halle vs. O'Brien.
642—Mass vs. O'Brien.
1022—Nathan vs. O'Brien.
1024—Lewis vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
1090—Central City Ins. Co. vs. Florida Railroad Co.
1474—Horn, &c., vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
2348—Bostwick vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
392—Marramore vs. Peine.
396—Israel vs. Halle.
396½—Tamayna Rolling Mill vs. Leonard.
398—Sheehy vs. Sharky.
400—Claflin vs. Regensburgher.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
52—Rausch vs. Frank.
53—Sixth-avenue R. R. Co. vs. McIntyre.
54—Hatch vs. Peugnet.
55—Taylor vs. the Trustees of Union College in the City of Schenectady.
56—Mullen vs. Decker.
57—Newhall vs. Decker.
58—Claflin vs. Kelly.
59—Farnham vs. Reid.
60—Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank vs. Miller.
61—Worster vs. Price.
62—Bruce vs. Jones.
63—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
64—Hoffman vs. Schultz.
65—Same vs. Schultz.
66—Solomon vs. Jackson.

Nos.
67—Ritter vs. Boody.
68—The State of Tennessee vs. Powell.
69—Harnett vs. Harnett.
70—Coggill vs. McAloney.
71—Howell vs. Townsend.
72—Crawford vs. Townsend.
73—Reynolds vs. Townsend.
74—Ayres vs. Townsend.
75—Mass vs. Meyers.
76—Hollerer vs. Rufner.
77—Berolzheimer vs. Cogswell.
78—Clark vs. the New-Jersey Steam Nav. Co.
80—Braman vs. O'Connor.
81—McDonald vs. Jones.
82—Kinghorn vs. Valentine.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
13—Morgan vs. Reyment.
58—Pearce vs. Maltby.

No.
61—Snow vs. Rice.

Call No. 74—Meyers vs. Stebbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
665—Taylor vs. Perrin.
417—Ochs vs. O'Brien.
15—Schaffer vs. O'Brien.
1181—Wallace vs. Shapter.
1209—Didier vs. Howes.
619—Faris vs. Peck.
873—Fleische vs. Mason.
1087—Seymour vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
1671—Deming vs. Puleston.
157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
641—Fillette vs. Herman.
47—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff
1675—Ogden vs. Lathrop.
1223—Jacoby vs. Brandon.
1081—McVoy vs. Stewart.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1180—Eastmond vs. Smith.
1220—Bixby vs. Pomeroy.
900—Ettinger vs. N. Brit. and Mercantile Ins. Co.
902—Ettinger vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
904—Ettinger vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.
906—Ettinger vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.
908—Ettinger vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.
910—Ettinger vs. Washington Fire Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1047—Ottman vs. Smith.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
393—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
1027—Allbach vs. Grand and Forty-second sts. R. R. Co.
727—Schwidter vs. Greenfield.
946—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
876—Owen vs. Lawrence.
1026—King vs. Welf.
1829—Moore vs. Rand.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.
192—Pike vs. Gerushym.
514—Horn vs. Cannon, Jr.

Nos.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
408—Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr.
467½—Mellhinck vs. Godfrey.
1130—Roberts vs. Mathews.
1133—Dargent vs. Hennessy.
315—Deunkel vs. Rosenberg.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
751—Parker vs. Washington Ice Co.
1138—Alford vs. Merwin.
151—McTerney vs. Murphy.
1801—Ciccarini vs. Ward.
491—Goshe vs. Raisbeck.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7043—Stillgebauer vs. Gallagher.
6510—Alexander vs. Fettrecht.
6883—Hubbell vs. Rogers.
7100—Traver vs. McBean.
6724—Steinhard vs. Snow.
6879—Von Sach vs. Hurlburt.
7054—Steurich vs. Wright.

Nos.
7309—Sparks vs. Fielder.
7418—Same vs. Same.
7770—Hubbel vs. Rogers.
7323—Goodhart vs. De Brave.
7330—Voiglitz vs. Selzer.
7359½—Wolfish vs. Offenbach.
7321—Kuchler vs. Brady.
7322—Rosendale vs. Pulge.
6801—Allen vs. Hall.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7155—Spiro vs. Erhart.
7391—Linnemann vs. Babcock.
7364—Larier vs. Rabb.
6597—Ehrnfeld vs. Wise.
7237—Krause vs. Kessler.
7331—Lehman vs. Rothschild.
7324—Mittnacht vs. Krekler.

Nos.
7330—Smith vs. Geis.
7342—Price vs. Brown.
7345—Fischer vs. Zerbach.
7346—Lang vs. O'Brien.
7347—Peckert vs. Sheldon.
7354—Mahoney vs. McNamara.
7361—Rosenstein vs. Pollens.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7964—Piggott vs. Brown.
7711—Volk vs. Strong.
7129—Carey vs. Langley.
7130—Same vs. Same.
7033—Freese vs. Alyea.
8223—Merrill vs. Greaves.
7329—Orr vs. Holmes.
7954—Dailey vs. Merrill.

Nos.
8062—McQuade vs. Bulger.
8056—Graham vs. Ullner.
8188—Flanagan vs. Johnston.
8154—Reese vs. Hubbard.
8224—Wheeler vs. West Shore H. R. R. Co.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—DEC. 4.

By Judge Cardozo.

Bartlett, receiver, *vs.* McKinley; application granted.

Robinson *vs.* Weehawken Ferry Company; motion granted.

The Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* C. N. Fink; see decision.

By Judge Brady.

Johnson *vs.* Van Nostrand; Donnelly *vs.* Ochslin; Falmau *vs.* Ross; Menamy et al. *vs.* Farrell; Winter *vs.* Livingston; matter of Bridget Delany; matter of Livingston; motions granted.

Judd *vs.* Boyd; order discharged.

Hoyt *vs.* Hoffman; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—DEC. 4.

By Judge Freedman.

McDonald *vs.* James; motion for reference granted.

Thompson *vs.* Barker; same decision.

Vertenheimer *vs.* Vertenheimer; order granted.

Shackelford *vs.* France; order granted.

Healy *vs.* Welch; order granted.

Wisser *vs.* O'Brien; Same *vs.* O'Brien; Nesbit *vs.* Erie Railroad Company; Foy *vs.* Swift; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 4.

By Judge Loew.

Schaefer *vs.* Simon; motion granted on payment of plaintiff's costs.

John Kane *vs.* Matilda Kane; judgment declaring the marriage between plaintiff and defendant null and void, granted.

Caroline Leiser *vs.* Ernest Leiser; motion for judgment declaring the marriage between plaintiff and defendant null and void, granted.

Teresa C. Sherlock *vs.* Stephen Sherlock; motion to open default denied with costs; (see memorandum for counsel.)

Charles Schloss *vs.* Mary Schloss; (see memorandum for counsel.)

Berrian *vs.* Emmons; (see memorandum for counsel.)

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 4.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and a Full Bench.

Harrington *vs.* Hunty; judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY.

Graham et al. *vs.* Fitzgerald; judgment reversed and a new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Hallahan *vs.* Hubert; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Dinsmore *vs.* Duncan; verdict set aside and judgment for defendant. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Smith *vs.* Douglas; judgment reversed and a new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Wetzell *vs.* Dinsmore; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Dart *vs.* Walker; order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Gruhe *vs.* Schulthers; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

White *vs.* Frich; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

White *vs.* Merchants' National Bank; judgment ordered for plaintiff. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Brignoli *vs.* Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company; judgment affirmed with costs, Chief-Justice DALY dissenting.

Upton *vs.* Barlow; judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge JOSEPH F. DALY.

Davis *vs.* Gwynne; judgment modified and affirmed; no costs. Opinion by Judge JOSEPH F. DALY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE FOR JANUARY TERM, 1872.

Ordered, That all notes of issue filed for the general term calendar, shall state the name of the Judge or referee by whom the order or judgment appealed from was rendered, and in case the same is not as stated therein the Clerk is directed not to place the cause on the calendar. By order of the Court.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk
D. W. CLARKE, General Term Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

This branch of the Supreme Court will be held in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors. Thirty causes will be called each day. Causes when reached in their regular order, except where counsel are sick or actually engaged in another Court must either be tried, go off for the term, or be dismissed.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN—Mr. Frank Mayo.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Mme. De Barron.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Dr. Doremus.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—LECTURE by Miss L. S. Edgarton.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ The office of THE TIMES in WASHINGTON has been removed to No. 1,330 F-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where all persons having business with, or information for, the correspondent in charge are requested to forward communications.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The President's Message and the Treasury Report.

The President's Message will be carefully read, in order that it may be ascertained what he has to say on those questions concerning which his opponents are most anxious to misrepresent him. On these points, the opinions set forth by the President are sufficiently decided. We have repeatedly pointed out that there were three subjects on which the people asked for a modification of the policy which has been pursued of late years. These are, civil service reform, revenue reform, and amnesty. The President's views on these are in direct accord with the views of the most liberal leaders of public opinion. He once more pronounces in favor of civil service reform, and declares that the Commission he has appointed are devising a plan which can be adopted to the "true interest of the public service," and promises that "it shall have a fair trial." This puts it beyond doubt that the President, not waiting for further action by Congress, proposes to use the powers of his office to effect the reform. If he does, it will be all the easier for Congress to provide by adequate legislation for its permanency.

Concerning revenue reform, the President also takes up a progressive position. He no longer finds it necessary to question whether it means repudiation, but fairly recommends nearly all the principles on which its best friends are urgent that it shall proceed. He takes decided ground against continuing the reduction of the debt at the rapid rate maintained during the last year; recommends the reduction of the internal revenue taxes to those on liquors and tobacco and stamp duties; and urges the reduction of import duties "in such a way as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number." If he shows in his specific recommendations under this head, a somewhat inadequate notion of what the greatest good to the greatest number requires, we shall look to Congress to apply a more complete solution of the problem.

The views of the President on amnesty are marked by his usual good judgment and prudence. It would have been pardonable in a distinguished soldier, engaged even yet in putting down by force lawless demonstrations in the South, to have overlooked the considerations which tell for unqualified amnesty. That President GRANT has been able to perceive with clearness the elements available for the work of pacification in those turbulent communities, and to call for their firm employment at this time, is another proof that the confidence of the people in him has not been misplaced. We may add that it is one of those proofs with which he not only gratifies his friends, but is in the habit of unexpectedly turning the flank of his enemies.

We invite for the President's policy the candid criticism of all, and we are much mistaken if the most exacting can find in it any recommendation or oversight on which to base serious complaint. It will strengthen the intelligent faith of the people in his sound sense and sympathy with the better feeling of the country.

The document of all those submitted to Congress to which the Message most naturally invites attention is the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It will not be found by any means so satisfactory as the Message, and its spirit will be seen to be in direct conflict with that suggested by the President. It is the misfortune of the Press of America that in considering the questions discussed by the Secretary of the Treasury, they are largely without specific and authentic information. This was for several years furnished by Mr. WELLS' report, and since then it has been difficult to obtain the same information in anything like an intelligible form. The singularly loose and sweeping nature of many of Mr. BOUTWELL's statements are the best argument for the re-establishment of the Revenue Commission. Until that is accomplished, directly or indirectly, intelligent financial discussion will be surrounded by many unnecessary difficulties.

Mr. BOUTWELL adheres to his pet idea of abolishing the debt by a sort of financial sleight-of-hand, and although his recommendation to that end is limited to fifty millions, including the Sinking Fund, it is in form and effect a renewal of the recommendation of last year, since which the reduction has been over ninety-four millions. With this idea still firmly fixed in his brain, it is not surprising that the Secretary thinks he can spare only sixteen millions from the internal revenue and twenty millions on the customs. Nor is it strange, while he concedes to the cause of revenue reform a reduction of fifty per cent. on the salt tax, and of the tax on coal, from $1 25 to 50 cents per ton, a reduction not named on raw hides and skins, and the removal of duties on articles not made in this country which enter into arts and manufactures, that he is silent about the monstrous abuses of the tariff on wool, iron and lumber. It is fortunate that, strengthened by the spirit of the President's recommendations, and by its knowledge of the sentiment of the people, Congress will not need to await the Secretary's action in these matters.

Mr. BOUTWELL is not only tenacious of abuses in the tariff. He proposes to saddle the country with new burdens in the shape of large subsidies to American-built vessels. We doubt if Congress will accept his confident assertion that this is the only way to revive American shipping, and that giving the freedom of the world's markets to buy vessels, or materials for vessels, would be of no sort of use. The Secretary's plan has the merit of simplicity, as he suggests, but when a country is to spend millions of money, its chief financial officer ought to do something more than point out the simplest way to get rid of it.

Mr. BOUTWELL's report contains a lengthy account of the five per cent. loan, and asks, what he will readily get, an advance on the rate of commissions to enable him to place the four and one-half and four per cent. loans. Taken altogether, we are sorry to say that his report is a most disappointing one.

Secretary Fish.

The news of Mr. FISH's resignation has often been announced, and such news is bound to come true at last. We believe that Mr. FISH has long been anxious to retire from the public service, and that his withdrawal will be announced very shortly. Very few of our public men, in recent times, at least, have gained so rapidly the respect, esteem, and confidence of the whole people as he, or have retired amid such general regret.

When Mr. FISH became Secretary of State his appointment excited surprise among the politicians, and perhaps some feelings less pleasant than even surprise. He belonged to no political faction, clan, or ring. He was not widely known to the country. He had not been conspicuously in public life for several years, and though those who served with him in both Houses of Congress, and those in this State who knew him as one of its most respected and ablest Governors, had formed a very high opinion of his abilities, he was but little known to the younger politicians, or to the people at large.

But his appointment by Gen. GRANT to the head of the State Department showed the President's keen and quick discernment of character and fitness; and Mr. FISH's management of our foreign affairs has conspicuously justified his selection for what proved to be one of the most difficult places in the Administration.

The affairs which fell to Secretary FISH to manage have been of an extremely delicate and difficult nature. When he assumed office, our relations with Great Britain were unsettled, and in a condition which required the utmost firmness, moderation, and sound judgment, to prevent the increase of irritation, and to bring about a just and at the same time mutually agreeable accommodation. Before the new Administration could take the British question in hand, the outbreak of a revolution in Cuba brought a new and troublesome complication, and the fishery troubles added yet further to the difficulties of our relations with other nations.

It was the duty of the Secretary of State to deal with all these questions in such a manner as not only to satisfy the demands of abstract justice, but also with constant and necessary reference to public opinion at home. Unlike most of our dealings with foreign nations, the questions which it fell to Mr. FISH to dispose of excited great attention and irritation here; and the greatest tact, the most statesmanlike sagacity were needed, to accomplish the ends which the Administration had in view. It is not too much to say that a Secretary of State with less moderation, less tact, less of that strong rectitude of purpose which is Mr. FISH's most prominent characteristic, might easily have plunged the country into war with either England, or Spain, or both.

His appointment has proved to be one of the most fortunate the President has made. The foreign Ministers who came into contact with him conceived the highest opinion not only of his ability, but also of his sincerity, his statesmanlike appreciation of difficulties, his wise love of peace, his uprightness, and honest desire for impartial justice. The country has watched his course, at first curiously, and later with constantly-increasing confidence and admiration.

Secretary FISH's fame will rest most conspicuously upon the treaty he negotiated with Great Britain, which has secured, we may hope, the friendship of the two great nations for many years to come. But his management of the Spanish and Cuban troubles has no doubt given him greater uneasiness, more trouble, and more frequently called for the exercise of his best qualities as a diplomatist and statesman. So far as he personally was concerned, it certainly exposed him to the greatest amount of annoyance, of misrepresentation and abuse from those whose designs it was his duty to oppose and thwart. It would have been easy for him to bully Spain; but to do so it would have disgraced his country. At the same time, it was difficult for him to deal with a Power at once weak and petulant, torn by revolution, and yet imprudent and unreasonable. With admirable firmness, moderation, and patience he has for many months so dealt with Spain as to maintain our own rights, preserve the peace, and satisfy the sense of justice of the American people.

It has been known for some time, as we have said, that Secretary FISH strongly desired to retire from the State Department. He has remained there until now, from a strong sense of duty, and at the earnest request of the President, who highly values his advice and services. He will take with him, on leaving Washington, the sincere regard and good wishes of the greatest and best part of the nation; and we hope he may soon be induced to accept some other honorable and responsible place where his abilities may be exercised for the good of his country.

The House Committees.

The selection of the committees is probably the least agreeable of the duties of the Speaker at the opening of a new Congress. Mr. BLAINE is a man of sound health and first-rate courage, not particularly susceptible to the deleterious influence of bores. But even he, we suspect, is glad that the time has come when he can unbosom himself of the secrets which it has been his duty to keep for many months, and thus put an end to the strife of members for important places.

The selections he has made are, so far as a hurried examination of the long list allows us to judge, very good. Judge BINGHAM as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. HOOPER as Chairman of the Committee on Banking, Gen. GARFIELD as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, are excellent appointments, conspicuously fit to be made.

The great struggle was, of course, over the Committee of Ways and Means. For the Chairmanship of this Committee there were several candidates—Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; Gen. GARFIELD and Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, and Mr. DAWES. The Speaker has put Mr. DAWES in the coveted place. No doubt he will be blamed in some quarters; but it is in fact a most judicious and proper selection. Mr. DAWES is the oldest member of the House—we do not mean the oldest man in it, of course; he knows the ways of the House better than most men, and is an excellent manager; he is an upright and conscientious man, and as able as any of his competitors. His views upon the tariff will probably suit neither the free traders nor the protectionists; but he is in favor of economy in administration and a reduction of taxation, and that will please the country.

For the body of the Committee, the Speaker has selected representative men of both camps. MAYNARD and KELLEY are strong and able protectionist leaders; ROBERTS, of New-York, is also a protectionist. FINKELNBURG, BURCHARD, KERR and BROOKS are revenue reformers. BECK's views are not pronounced either way.

The Committee is a strong one, and it has one advantage for practical action—its Chairman will know how to defend its conclusions in the House, and has the ear of the House at all times.

For convenience of reference we tabulate the Committee thus:

Republicans.	Democrats.
Dawes.	Brooks.
Maynard.	Kerr.
Kelley.	Beck.
Finkelnburg.	
Roberts.	
Burchard.	
Revenue Reform.	Protectionist.
Finkelnburg.	Maynard.
Burchard.	Kelley.
Kerr.	Roberts.
Brooks.	
Independent.	
Dawes.	Beck.

Ecce Iterum.

The indefatigable CATACAZY, lineal descendant and heir at law of the Byzantine Emperors—so one of the Bohemians in his pay has assured the public—got another letter from Washington inserted in one of the papers yesterday, in which he accuses Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS of making war upon him. CATACAZY's Bohemian says that he, CATACAZY, "is full of that genius which in Athens and Constantinople made and unmade thrones." But the hired Bohemian, like everybody else, must have been laughing at CATACAZY. The way he is getting himself puffed off in the newspapers proves that he has not inherited much intellect from the Byzantine Emperors. People generally will be disposed to believe President GRANT in preference to a Greek intriguer, and this is what the President says in his Message:

> "The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self-respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. CATACAZY to continue to hold intercourse with this Government after his personal abuse of Government officials, and during his persistent interference through various means with the relations between the United States and other Powers. In accordance with my wishes, this Government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. CATACAZY, and the management of the affairs of the Imperial Legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable."

CATACAZY originated what is known as the forged correspondence in the Perkins claim case; he has hired scribblers to defame the United States Government and persons connected with it; he has acted the part of a low schemer rather than that of a Minister representing a Great Power. As for the more scandalous incidents which justify the refusal of the Government to hold any intercourse with him, CATACAZY had better get some of his Bohemians—say the one who wrote in last Thursday's *Herald*—to anticipate the disclosures which may yet have to be made respecting them. Will he, for instance, order his journalistic hack to give us an account of that little incident which he and some others know of as "*the Dalgaruki affair?*"

An Irreparable Loss.

When the Prussian shells were falling in close proximity to the Louvre, a thrill of anxiety passed over the civilized world, lest a siege mortar should destroy in an hour some of the monuments which were the result of centuries of culture, and which, in all time coming, could never be replaced. A similar feeling, without any qualifying uncertainty, will be excited by the news of the burning of Warwick Castle. This magnificent feudal stronghold is owned by the Earl of WARWICK, but is really the property of the world. As such its loss will be regretted wherever art has any empire over the minds of men, or historic associations excite either emotion or interest. The place was ten centuries old, and was a story in stone and lime of the changes of a thousand years. It was a link connecting the epoch of Saxon ALFRED with the times in which we live, and the historical student could find among its courts and towers traces of the strife of Norman Barons, and of the republican struggle which ante-dated our liberties and our institutions. The solid strength of feudal and Elizabethan masonry can hardly have yielded to the power of fire. But the glories of its interior are probably gone forever, and the rare treasures of art which it contained are certainly destroyed. The fame of the Warwick vase—the massive marble ornament which once graced the villa of ADRIAN—is world-wide, and it seems probable that the vase lies shivered beyond hope of restoration. Some of VANDYKE's finest portraits, and originals by REMBRANDT of almost priceless worth, have perished. Armor and suits of mail that helped the traveler to realize the life and reality of a dead past are destroyed, and the world is so much the poorer in monuments whose loss is a final one.

The destruction of Warwick Castle helps to remind us that there are things which the present generation, with all its triumphs over matter, cannot achieve. A perfect specimen of baronial architecture, like a perfect specimen of mediæval cathedral building, may be copied—it cannot be created. There were Homers in the building art, as well as in the art of poetry, whom no successor can approach, and who left artistic models for all time. Mr. RUSKIN's objection to living in a country where there are no castles is one in which very few people participate. We are not so completely absorbed, however, in the practical and dry details of modern existence, that we cannot yield homage to the genius which created a noble pile like Warwick, or refrain from a feeling of regret at its unfortunate fate.

A Life Romance.

Two persons lately sailed from New-York for Europe whose history is so strange that, but for proof not to be gainsaid, it might even be thought incredible. No wild romance devised by the most cunning weaver of sensational plots can surpass this history for triumph over time, space, and the ordinary rules of probability. Again premising that the story is well authenticated, we proceed to tell it.

Nearly twenty years back there lived in Rio Janeiro an English merchant, whose life seemed entirely devoted to the pursuit of fortune. He had come to Brazil poor, and, by resolute work and some luck, acquired a competency. This done, after many vicissitudes, he went home for a visit. While at home he met a beautiful orphan girl. She was lovely in mind as in person, and the compassion wrought by her forlorn situation in life soon ripened in our merchant's breast to a warmer feeling. In brief, as the story writers say, the pair were married, and returned together to Brazil. Two children were born to them, and life glided on for a space like a single Summer's holiday. Worldly prosperity, too, still attended the merchant, who from time to time repeated his visit to England. On one of these occasions strange rumors came to his ears, prejudicial to his wife. They were little heeded at first, but like the poison of *Iago*, soon "burned like the mines of sulphur." By degrees, suspicion became jealous fury, and the wife was directly accused by her lord of infidelity. The lady being proud and sensitive to a fault, indignantly denied the charge, challenged her accuser to produce evidence, and withdrew as much as possible from his society. The tender affection of former days now gave place to indifference and almost aversion. No guilt could be fixed on the wife, but some efforts made by the husband for reconciliation were coldly received. In time their mutual relations became unbearable to both. A separation was agreed upon, an annuity was settled on the wife, and the day of wedded love that had opened so brightly ended in darkness and sorrow.

Heartsick and weary of old associations, the merchant wound up his affairs in Brazil, and came to North America. Wandering vaguely about in the West, he fell in with a party of Red River traders, and subsequently did a good deal of business in and about St. Paul. In that town he made many friends, while avoiding close intimacies, and was notable for his grave taciturnity and the strict honor of all his dealings. He refused invariably to mingle in any social pleasures whatever, and impressed all who came in contact with him as a man who labored under ineradicable suffering. Thus years rolled on, and the wife had married again—the terms of separation under Brazilian law allowing that step. She, however, forfeited her annuity by it, which proved in the end a serious misfortune. Her second husband was poor, although an educated gentleman, fell into bad health, and died a year or two after the marriage. This left the wife and her two children in destitute circumstances, and she scarcely knew where to turn. She, then, like her first husband, became an uneasy wanderer up and down the earth. Led by some mysterious influences she, too, came to the United States, and in the Fall of 1869 she, too, was in St. Paul. It is a surprising statement to make, but there is no doubt of the fact, that the couple met once more, that the old feeling revived, that the lady conclusively established her innocence in the mind of her husband, that they were married again, and have lived in the utmost felicity together ever since. ROCHEFOUCAULD says that a love "*rechauffé*" is of no value, but here is a direct case to the contrary, defying all likelihood and exploding cynical epigrams. With an ample fortune, and, we may hope, both wiser for their painful experience, the twice-wedded pair have once more sailed across the sea to settle down for the remainder of life in their old home.

It would puzzle the nicest calculator of chances to determine the precise ratio of probability that so singular an event as this should occur. When we remember the very small proportion of like separations that are followed by reunion at all, the fact that the reunion in this case was effected in another country, and ten thousand miles away from the place of parting, and that a second marriage on the part of the woman intervened, with fresh impediment, and complications—this story must certainly be pronounced one of the most striking and extraordinary ever recorded. We hope it will serve to relieve the monotony of reading through some columns of official reports this morning.

Where to Find Them.

Rumors have been afloat for several days past that the Grand Jury has found indictments against TWEED, INGERSOLL, GARVEY, WOODWARD and one or two others, in connection with the fraudulent warrants drawn on the City Treasury, or as being implicated in the theft of the vouchers. We cannot learn that there is any truth in these rumors, though they ought to be true, and would be if the City of New-York were blessed with a District-Attorney who was disposed to do his duty. With the exception of TWEED they are all now beyond the jurisdiction of this State, and could not be arrested, if they were indicted, without a requisition from Gov. HOFFMAN. If there is to be any serious attempt made to bring these men to a criminal accountability, it ought to be done without further delay; and if the District-Attorney refuses to give his advice in favor of the finding of indictments, the Grand Jury should take the responsibility of acting without his advice. All sorts of rumors have been circulated as to the movements of the criminals since the exposure of their complicity in the frauds; and rumor has transported several of them across the Atlantic; but, with the exception of GARVEY, who is known to be regaling himself among the mountains of Switzerland, it is pretty certain that none of them have yet had the courage to intrust their precious lives to the mercy of the wind and waves. We are assured, on good authority, that at the present writing, INGERSOLL is in Jersey City, WOODWARD is in Connecticut, HUGH SMITH and WM. HENNESY COOK are in St. Catherines, Canada, and JAMES M. SWEENY, the brother of PETER B., is at the Hot Springs in Arkansas. TWEED, as before stated, still continues to be an inhabitant of this City, and represents the Fourth Senatorial District in the Legislature. His residence is in Fifth-avenue, but, in case he is wanted by the Sheriff, he will be more likely to be found at the domicile of Mrs. McMULLEN, in Thirty-ninth-street.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Tribune* publishes another rigmarole about Mayor HALL. Its present statement amounts to this: The editor of the *Tribune* has not found any of the stolen property on Mayor HALL—therefore HALL must be an honest man.—Q. E. D. Is there any little boy ten years old who can hear such a conclusion as that without laughing? Pray let some curious father try the experiment. It very rarely happens that thieves are actually discovered with the stolen property in their possession. But are they let off on that account if the general evidence is strong against them? Without HALL's special concurrence, the celebrated embezzlements of the public money could not have been carried out. "He may have got half of it, for aught we know," the *Tribune* ingenuously adds, after acquitting him. That is just the state of the case. The public cannot tell precisely what HALL got. But when you say that he kept signing away millions of the public money in order that his confederates might acquire immense wealth, while deriving no advantage whatever from the transaction himself—that he acted the part of a swindler merely to fill other people's pockets—that he not only destroyed his character, but rendered himself liable to imprisonment, solely that TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY might walk off with all the plunder—when "H. G." asks us to accept this view, he expects us to swallow too much at one dose. When four men have been caught robbing a bank, are the owners of the bank bound to prove how much each man took of the "swag" before any of the gang can be convicted? Or if you lose your watch in a street-car, and catch the thief's hand in your pocket, and never let go of him until he is locked up—is he to be acquitted because he contrived to pass the watch to a confederate?

Mr. BECK, in the House, and Mr. BLAIR, in the Senate, yesterday offered resolutions identical in form calling on the President for information concerning the operations of the military in the South. The demand was a reasonable one, and if temperately made it would have been a good beginning for the opposition. But the fiery partisans who presented the resolution made it a special ground of complaint that the State authorities in South Carolina and Georgia had, by the President's action, been prevented from protecting the lives and property of citizens. This little touch of absurdity betrays the animus of the proposed investigation. The Democracy will not lessen the rooted prejudice against them on account of their narrow view of national affairs, by this kind of bushwhacking.

We understand that HENRY S. OLCOTT, the cadet broker, is busily engaged in trying to get the insurance companies of this City to sign a circular, or "round robin," indorsing the official administration of his patron GEO. O. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department. We trust that no insurance company that has any self-respect, or regard for the truth, will be inveigled or intimidated into signing any such circular. We are aware that MILLER at present has the power—obtained from a corrupt Legislature—to injure any company that refuses to comply with his wishes, but his power will not be of much longer duration. The next Legislature will curtail the despotic authority of the Superintendent of Insurance very materially; and it will be lucky for Mr. MILLER if he is not unceremoniously legislated out of an office which he has grossly abused. Meantime, the insurance companies had better let Mr. MILLER stand on his own merits, and devote their attention to the preparation of such reforms in the Insurance laws of the State as will protect them from the impositions and extortions of men like the present Superintendent or the cadet broker OLCOTT.

As the "passive" journals of the Democracy have based their policy solely on President GRANT's supposed antagonism to reform, and especially to reform in the revenue, we commend to them the following from the New-York *Express*, the most dogged of all Democratic papers:

> "The President, we are glad to see, comes up to the expectations of the great body of the people on the tariff and revenue reform. He impliedly, if not expressly, dissents from Secretary BOUTWELL's plan of a rapid liquidation of the national debt, regardless of the present strain on the industrial resources of the country, and, in harmony with that position, he adopts the Democratic doctrine of a modification of the tariff."

Considering this state of things, how would it do for "passivism" to be pushed one degree further, and for the Democracy to come bodily into the Republican camp under GRANT's banner of revenue reform?

In the report of the Postmaster-General will be found a seasonable suggestion for the establishment of Post-office savings banks. There can be no question that even with the comparatively low rate of interest proposed—four per cent.—the public would, as Mr. CRESWELL claims, give the security of the Government preference over any other. In view of the lamentable disclosures lately made in this City, the bulk of small depositors would hail with satisfaction the prospect of something like absolute safety—beyond the reach of panic or of corrupt legislation. The competition of the Government need not put other savings banks out of the field. Elsewhere it has not done so, but it has compelled them into a competition of soundness and trustworthiness which has been of immense public benefit. The indirect benefit to the people through the employment in the hands of the Government of their own savings, would also be very appreciable.

Mr. CRESWELL's two great schemes of a postal telegraph system and Post-office savings banks will, if approved by Congress, depend greatly for their success upon the early introduction of a comprehensive scheme of civil service reform. We cannot, in such matters, calculate upon achieving equal success with other countries, unless we are prepared to adopt similar precautions for securing efficient service. The Post-office must be free from the control of the politicians if it is to prove capable of working out schemes truly national both in magnitude and importance. A splendid chance is presented by the proposed postal telegraph system for giving female labor a new field. In Great Britain lady operators are the rule; and, with the exception of a slight confusion at first, the plan has worked admirably.

The Investigating Committee of the depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank were yesterday denied the promised access to its books. The reason for this is not very apparent, and the justice of the refusal rather less so. The people whose money has been misused by HANK SMITH, ROCHE and SELMES, have surely the best of all rights to see where their own property has gone. If these parties are determined to carry out the tactics of the late City Ring in every particular, the sooner they are dealt with in a similar way the better. This shirking of investigation is only a fresh evidence of criminal mismanagement, and the depositors should lose no time in enforcing their legal claim to a full disclosure of what has been done with their own money. Up to July last, SELMES was an associate of WOODWARD as Assistant Clerk to the Board of Supervisors. At least he drew the salary of $4,800 a year attached to the office, though for months he never made the slightest pretense of performing the very light duties of the position. Perhaps this was one of the occult reasons for the confidence reposed by Mr. GREELEY and his associates in the soundness of the Bank.

The Chicago Relief Society are now hampered by a singular difficulty. It is the absolute impossibility of obtaining in the markets of this country or Canada, or even Europe, a sufficient quantity of the common articles of necessity, particularly bedding, stoves and blankets. The stores of the United States Army have been drawn on, and the Society has purchased every one of these articles accessible in our own markets. But the supply never was intended to meet such a sudden and overwhelming demand, but was only calculated to replace the natural wear and tear. Further contributions of these articles would therefore be a genuine benefit, which would be wisely applied.

The last number of the Boston *Der Pionier*, a Republican German paper, prints the following list of wonders that have recently come under its notice: "In Russia there lives a peasant who is nine feet high; near Boston a whale eighty feet long has been thrown ashore; in Wisconsin the remains of an animal six times as large as an elephant have been discovered; in California there is a tree whose trunk measures forty feet in diameter; in Greenland a meteoric stone has fallen weighing fifty thousand pounds; in Vermont a hog has been butchered weighing one thousand pounds, and in the *New-York Tribune O. Ottendorfer, of the Staats Zeitung, is proposed for Mayor of New-Sodom.*" Whether this is intended for a joke or not we cannot say. We, certainly, should not be prepared to treat the nomination of Mr. OTTENDORFER with ridicule.

The Brooklyn Citizens' Reform Committee.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee last evening, resolutions were passed condemning the present system of regulating the valuation of real and personal property. A long discussion took place in reference to a revision of the city charter. A motion of Mr. HODGSKIN to appoint a committee to confer with the Committee of Seventy with a view to joint action, was referred to the Committee on Legislation. The Committee soon after went into executive session.

Large Fire at Chatham, N. J.—Loss $90,000.

The Edwards Paper-mill at Chatham, N. J., was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour on Sunday. The building was a frame one, and was filled with valuable machinery and materials. A large amount of material was in the drying-room, which was kept heated, and it is here the fire is believed to have originated. The loss will reach about $90,000. The insurance amounts to about $25,000, in New-York and London companies.

Suggestions for Municipal Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many persons think it desirable to imitate in some way the form of government for our City which has for so many years succeeded at Washington. When asked more specifically to state wherein they would have us imitate that form of government, they seem at a loss to run the parallel further than to say, "We must elect a Mayor, give him full power and hold him responsible;" thus showing that they do not know what they want, and express in a very vague way their wishes.

This vague and general demand was started by the *Evening Post* some years since, and was taken up by Mayor HOFFMAN under the general demand for "local self-government."

Soon after Gov. HOFFMAN's party came in power, "State Commissions," which had been the "red flag" that made Mayor HOFFMAN mad so often, gave way to "local self-government," and the present charter is the result. As Mayor, Gov. HOFFMAN had had great experience as to our wants. He had "rung the changes" on the evils of State Commissions in all his messages and public speeches until many otherwise intelligent persons became possessed of the idea that these "State Commissioners" must give way to some other form of government—what that form was to be, the *Evening Post* had prepared the Republican sore-heads to think should in some way be like the United States Constitution, and the administration something like a Mayor with departments, corresponding to the President and the departments at Washington.

The public mind thus educated, accepted the present charter framed by Mayor HALL and Gov. HOFFMAN, and its provisions were in the main satisfactory to the *Evening Post* and that class of theorists.

They wanted and obtained a Mayor elected by the people, with but few other elective officers, but with power given the Mayor absolutely to appoint the heads of departments, without consulting any other branch of government.

In all respects but one, the charter under which we have so signally failed contains the wisdom of the *Evening Post*, Mayor HALL and Gov. HOFFMAN. That one exception is the power to remove, which was limited, practically, to the power to impeach or remove for cause. But this point of difference, if it be a defect, was not pointed out at the time, and was not discovered until the present complications arose. Besides, so far as the public are aware, this difficulty has not been a practical one in the way of the success of this new charter, since the Mayor has not desired to remove these dishonest appointees of his. When he shall prefer charges, and by other methods pointed out by the charter show his disapprobation of their acts, it will then be time to assume that this is a defect in the new system of "local self-government."

The truth is, and it should be candidly confessed by those who foisted this present Government upon us, that it has failed and brought our City nearly to ruin, and with their hands upon their mouths and their faces in the dust, they should rest from their labors.

State Commissions may not be the best form of government for this City, but there is nothing in our past experience that confirms this view. No man has charged peculation, fraud, or failure, upon any of the State Commissions that for more than twenty years controlled the important interests of this City, and until this is done those who advocate a different system should at least do it with modest reserve.

Our recent experience shows that dishonest men may be appointed by a Mayor elected and trusted by the people. The same experience shows that the public voice cannot be relied upon to check in time to save the commission of almost irreparable wrong,—and yet we are asked to try this experiment over again.

What are our chances of success? Are we, in the long run, likely to get more intelligent and honest men than Mayor HALL as known to us one year ago?

Public sentiment at this hour demands another trial of this experiment; on this point there can be no mistake; but let us try checks and guards heretofore omitted to compel such frequent accounting on the part of those appointed heads of departments and bureaus as will give warning at once of wrong-doing.

We must have some non-partisan body to which we can look for a proper execution of the Election laws; appointment of inspectors, &c. Without such a body can be secured by minority representation in some manner not yet pointed out, we must go back to our "Metropolitan Police" system, which for so many years worked satisfactorily. The Election laws which they were called upon to enforce were always imperfect, and therefore insufficient, but the Police itself was satisfactory; and with such an amended and perfected Election and Registry law as can now be secured, it is confidently believed that equal satisfaction will be given in our elections. But this Board must be non-partisan, and the Legislature must make the appointment of Commissioners, as formerly. This measure of safety we cannot yield to those theorists who have nearly made shipwreck of our hopes and fortunes. J. S. S.

THE WHARTON MURDER TRIAL.

The Prisoner is Arraigned on a Charge of Murder and Pleads Not Guilty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 4.—The Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County resumed its session here at 10 o'clock this morning, when Mrs. E. G. WHARTON was arraigned on the indictment pending against her for the murder, by poison, of WILLIAM SCOTT KETCHUM. There is a second indictment pending against her for the attempted poisoning of Mr. EUGENE VAN NESS, of Baltimore, the penalty attached to conviction for which is mere imprisonment. The prosecutor consequently decided to bring trial first on the charge of murder, for which the penalty on conviction is capital punishment. The Courtroom was crowded to its utmost capacity, and with but little delay the case was called. Mrs. WHARTON, accompanied by her daughter, Miss NELLIE WHARTON, was escorted to the prisoner's box by the Sheriff, and the Clerk commenced reading the indictment. She remained standing during the reading of the first count, but seated herself during the reading of the remaining three. At the conclusion of the reading she leaned forward in her chair, and in a decided, though low, tone of voice, pleaded, "not guilty."

The usual ceremony of calling the regular panel of the jury was then commenced, and before it was completed eight jurymen were accepted. A new panel was then ordered and the Court adjourned until to-morrow. Some debate arose regarding an alteration by the Judge of the Maryland custom in asking jurymen the question whether they were biased or prejudiced so as not to be able to make a just verdict. The defense raised the objection, but withdrew it after suggesting that it established a new precedent in Maryland Courts. The eight jurymen thus drawn were from a panel of twenty-five, and considerable surprise is expressed that eight intelligent men could be so readily found who could answer these requirements. One hundred and sixty-five witnesses have been supœnaed in this case, including a number of the leading members of the medical profession in Maryland, and friends of both the deceased and accused. Dr. AIKEN, of Baltimore, the main witness for the prosecution to prove the poisoning or existence of tartar emetic in Gen. KETCHAM's stomach, is not here yet, but will probably arrive to-morrow, as will also Mr. SYLVESTER, recently elected Attorney-General of the State, and who, with Mr. REVELLS, Prosecuting Attorney for the county, will constitute the counsel for the State. On the other hand, Messrs. J. N. STEELE, JOHN H. THOMAS and ALEXANDER B. HOGUER represent the defense. The prisoner's deportment in Court elicited the praise of all present, her imperturbable equanimity was simply wonderful.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

relief of Chicago sufferers, when consigned to the proper authorities for distribution; providing, also, for the payment of a drawback of the import duties on all materials to be actually used in buildings erected on the ground burned over by the fire of Oct. 9, if the said materials shall have been inspected within one year from said date of the fire, and suspending the collection of internal revenue taxes until the close of the next regular session of Congress in favor of such persons owning property in the First Collection District of Illinois as have suffered material loss by said fire.

Laid on the table. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was called to order at noon by the Speaker, Mr. BLAINE. The proceedings was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER.

The roll of members was then called, showing 201 members present.

INFORMING THE PRESIDENT.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. GARFIELD, of Ohio, BLAIR, of Michigan, and COX, of New-York, was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that both Houses were in session, and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees as follows:

Elections.—McCrary, Iowa; Hoar, Massachusetts; Thomas, North Carolina; Perry, Ohio; Hazleton, Wisconsin; Eames, Rhode Island; Arthur, Kentucky; Merrick, Maryland; Rice, Illinois.

Ways and Means.—Dawes, Massachusetts; Maynard, Tennessee; Kelley, Pennsylvania; Brooks, New-York; Finkelnburg, Missouri; Burchard, Illinois; E. H. Roberts, New-York; Kerr, Indiana; Beck, Kentucky.

Appropriations.—Garfield, Ohio; Sargent, California; Dickey, Pennsylvania; Clarke, New-York; Palmer, Iowa; Hale, Maine; Niblack, Indiana; Marshall, Illinois; Swann, Maryland.

Banking and Currency.—Hooper, Massachusetts; Waldron, Michigan; Smith, Vermont; Farwell, Illinois; Monroe, Ohio; Merriam, New-York; Cox, New-York; Randall, Pennsylvania; Dox, Alabama.

Pacific Railroad.—Wheeler, New-York; Buffinton, Massachusetts; Lynch, Maine; Sypher, Louisiana; Killinger, Pennsylvania; Beveridge, Illinois; Houghton, California; Averill, Minnesota; Wells, Missouri; McKinney, Ohio; Smith Ely, Jr., New-York; Harper, North Carolina; McHenry, Kentucky.

Claims.—Blair, Michigan; Strong, Connecticut; Buckley, Alabama; Holman, Indiana; Smith, New-York; Frye, Maine; Foster, Ohio; Harris, Virginia; Foster, Pennsylvania.

Commerce.—Shellabarger, Ohio; Sawyer, Wisconsin; Lynch, Maine; Conger, Michigan; Sheldon, Louisiana; Negley, Pennsylvania; S. Holman, Indiana; Hambleton, Maryland; Townsend, New-York.

Public Lands.—Ketcham, New-York; Townsend, Pennsylvania; Hawley, Illinois; Kellogg, Connecticut; Dunnell, Minnesota; Rusk, Wisconsin; McCormick, Missouri; Ritchie, Maryland; Slater, Oregon.

Post-offices and Post-roads.—Farnsworth, Illinois; Hill, New-Jersey; Twichell, Massachusetts; Tyner, Indiana; Randall, Pennsylvania; Porter, Virginia; Houghton, California; Van Trump, Ohio; Carroll, New-York.

Manufactures.—Samuel S. Burdett, Missouri; Ames, Massachusetts; Upson, Ohio; Stowell, Virginia; De Large, South Carolina; Rice, Kentucky; Rogers, New-York; Stevens, Illinois; McClelland, Pennsylvania; Mitchell, Wisconsin; Williams, New-York.

Agriculture.—Wilson, Ohio; Hays, Alabama; Havens, Missouri; Lamport, New-York; Speer, Georgia; Hazleton, New-Jersey; Haldeman, Pennsylvania; Garrett, Tennessee; Cressland, Kentucky.

Indian Affairs.—Shanks, Indiana; Burdett, Missouri; Smith, Ohio; Averill, Minnesota; Creeley, Pennsylvania; Edwards, Arkansas; Adams, Kentucky.

Military Affairs.—Coburn, Indiana; Stoughton, Michigan; Hay, Illinois; Donnan, Iowa; Morey, Louisiana; Harris, Mississippi; Slocum, New-York; Campbell, Ohio; Terry, Virginia.

Militia.—Sheldon, Louisiana; Sprague, Ohio; Twichell, Massachusetts; Walls, Florida; Rush, Wisconsin; Conner, Texas; Blair, Missouri; Acker, Pennsylvania; Tuthill, New-York.

District of Columbia.—Starkweather, Connecticut; Williams, Indiana; Poland, Vermont; Darrall, Louisiana; Harmer, Pennsylvania; Colton, Iowa; Eldridge, Wisconsin; Crebs, Illinois; Roosevelt, New-York.

Judiciary.—Bingham, Ohio; Butler, Massachusetts; Peters, Maine; Mercur, Pennsylvania; Wilson, Indiana; Goodrich, New-York; Eldridge, Wisconsin; Voorhees, Indiana; Potter, New-York.

Revolutionary Claims.—Wallace, South Carolina; Pendleton, Rhode Island; Prindle, New-York; McJunkin, Pennsylvania; Stowell, Virginia; Comingo, Missouri; Hancock, Texas; Handley, Alabama; Forker, New-Jersey.

Public Expenditures.—Sawyer, Wisconsin; Strong, Connecticut.

House Special.—Whitely, Georgia; Lowe, Kansas; Foster, Michigan; Kinsella, New-York; Meyers, Pennsylvania; Davis, West Virginia; Read, Kentucky.

Private Land Claims.—Mercur, Pennsylvania; Upson, Ohio; McGrew, West Virginia; Smith, New-York; Coghlan, California; Barber, Wisconsin; Haldeman, Pennsylvania; Bell, New-Hampshire; Bright, Tennessee.

Naval Affairs.—Scofield, Pennsylvania; Starkweather, Connecticut; Ketcham, New-York; Hays, Alabama; Platt, Virginia; Coghlan, California; Archer, Maryland; Sutherland, Michigan; Whitthorne, Tennessee.

Foreign Affairs.—Banks, Massachusetts; Myers, Pennsylvania; Willard, Vermont; Ambler, Ohio; Duell, New-York; Packard, Maryland; Wood, New-York; Morgan, Ohio; Robinson, Illinois.

Territories.—Taffe, Nebraska; McKee, Mississippi; Pindle, New-York; Parker, Missouri; Low, Kansas; Shoemaker, Pennsylvania; Barnum, Connecticut; Vaughan, Tennessee; Hereford, West Virginia.

Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812.—Millard, Vermont; Porter, Virginia; Eames, Rhode Island; Cobb, North Carolina; Sprague, Ohio; Rice, Kentucky; Forker, New-Jersey; Coldwell, Tennessee; —, Missouri.

Invalid Pensions.—Moore, Illinois; Peck, Ohio; Wallace, South Carolina; McJunkin, Pennsylvania; Wakeman, New-York; Turner, Alabama; Bird, New-Jersey; Manson, Indiana; Speer, Pennsylvania.

Railways and Canals.—Packer, Pennsylvania; Ames, Massachusetts; Halsey, New-Jersey; Morphis, Missouri; Knapp, Illinois; St. John, New-York; Biggs, Delaware; Winchester, Kentucky; Lamison, Ohio.

Mines and Mining.—Waldron, Michigan; Sargent, California; Bangs, Massachusetts; Smith, Vermont; Negley, Pennsylvania; Sessions, New-York; Shaler, North Carolina; Young, Georgia; Kendal, Nevada.

Freedman's Affairs.—Cobb, North Carolina; Brooks, Massachusetts; Butler, Tennessee; Seeley, New-York; Snyder, Arkansas; Rainey, South Carolina; Griffith, Pennsylvania; Broxdon, Virginia; King, Missouri.

Education and Labor.—Pierce, Mississippi; Hoar, Massachusetts; Townsend, Pennsylvania; Butler, Tennessee; Dunnell, Minnesota; Elliott, South Carolina; McNeely, Illinois; Storm, Pennsylvania; McIntyre, Georgia.

Revision of Laws of United States.—Butler, Massachusetts; Poland, Vermont; Ambler, Ohio; Lansing, New-York; Killinger, Pennsylvania; Bigley, Georgia; Leach, South Carolina; Sherwood, Pennsylvania; Sloss, Alabama.

Coinage, Weights and Measures.—Kelley, Pennsylvania; Hooper, Massachusetts; Beatty, Ohio; Stoughton, Michigan; Cutcher, Virginia; Roberts, New-York; Parker, New-Hampshire.

Patents.—Myers, Pennsylvania; Stevenson, Ohio; Brooks, Massachusetts; Barry, Mississippi; Walden, Iowa; Warren, New-York; Hibbard, New-Hampshire; Goladay, Tennessee; Dubois, Georgia.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Halsey, New-Jersey; Tyner, Indiana; Platt, Jr., Virginia; Orr, Iowa; Farwell, Illinois; Sessions, New-York; Geise, Pennsylvania; Wells, Missouri; Perry, New-York.

Mileage.—McGrew, West Virginia; Darrell, Louisiana; Haselton, New-Jersey; Galloday, Tennessee; Blair, Missouri.

Accounts.—Buffinton, Massachusetts; Sawyer, Wisconsin; Harris, Mississippi; Archer, Maryland; Lewis, Kentucky.

Expenditures in the State Department.—Conger, Michigan; Whitely, Georgia; Havens, Missouri; Rogers, New-York; Meyers, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Lynch, Maine; Sypher, Louisiana; Hay, Illinois; Barnum, Connecticut; Kendall, Nevada.

Expenditures in the War Department.—Williams, Indiana; Barber, Wisconsin; Snyder, Arkansas; Acker, Pennsylvania; Kinsella, New-York.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Kellogg, Connecticut; Parker, Missouri; Hosetter, Wisconsin; Biggs, Delaware; Tuthill, New-York.

Expenditures in the Post-office Department.—Barry, Mississippi; Harmer, Pennsylvania; Bigby, Georgia; Roberts, New-York; Shober, North Carolina.

Expenditures of the Interior Department.—Hill, New-Jersey; Smith, Ohio; Beveridge, Illinois; Adams, Kentucky; Connor, Texas.

Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Hawley, Illinois; Morphis, Mississippi; Shoemaker, Pennsylvania; Wood, New-York; Duke, Virginia.

Rules.—The Speaker; Banks, Massachusetts; Garfield, Ohio; Cox, New-York; Randall, Pennsylvania.

Printing.—Beatty, Ohio; Pendleton, Rhode Island; Price, Georgia.

Library.—Peters, Maine; Wheeler, New-York; Campbell, Ohio.

Enrolled Bills.—Buckley, Alabama; Foster, Michigan; Bird, New-Jersey.

Joint Select Committee—Insurrectionary States.—Poland, Vermont; Maynard, Tennessee; Scofield, Pennsylvania; Farnsworth, Illinois; Coburn, Indiana; Stevenson, Ohio; Butler, Massachusetts; Lansing, New-York; Cox, New-York; Beck, Kentucky; Van Trump, Ohio; Waddell, North Carolina; Robinson, Illinois; Hawks, Arkansas.

Select Committee on the Mississippi Levees.—Morey, Louisiana; Waldron, Iowa; McKee, Mississippi; Getz, Pennsylvania; Duke, Virginia.

Mr. CHAFFEE, of Colorado, offered a resolution for the addition of a Territorial delegate to the Committee on Territories, which delegate shall have the same rights and privileges as other members of the Committee. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the Treaty of Washington and accompanying documents. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

BLAIR'S KUKLUX RESOLUTION.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution, and read a copy of the resolution offered by Mr. BLAIR, in the Senate, relating to the suspension of habeas corpus in South Carolina.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules in order that the resolution might be offered.

The SPEAKER decided the motion out of order.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Is there any objection to its being referred?

Mr. DAWES—I do not object to its being referred.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. MAYNARD, referred to the Committee on Insurrectionary States.

NEW MEMBERS.

In addition to the members who were sworn in at the last session, the following-named appeared and took the oath of office: Messrs. KELLOGG, of Connecticut; HOUGHTON, SARGENT and COGHLAN, of California; SNAPP and BEVERIDGE, of Illinois; FOSTER, of Michigan, and CONNOR and HANCOCK, of Texas. This made the number of members who took their seats today, 210. The credentials of Messrs. HERNDON and CLARK, of Texas, were referred to the Committee on Elections. In addition to the delegates who were sworn in at last session, Messrs. CHAPMAN, for the District of Columbia, and CLAGETT, from Montana, appeared and took the oath of office.

SECURITY OF LIFE IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to the security of life, person and property in the State of Kentucky.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on the Insurrectionary States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Several bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. KETCHAM, of New-York—To repeal the income tax.

By Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana—To incorporate the Mississippi Valley Levee Company. To relinquish title to public lands in Louisiana that have been in possession of holders for years. To refund the proceeds of cotton taken in violation of the Treasury regulations.

By Mr. DUELL, of New-York, and another member—Bills granting bounty lands to soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and children.

By Mr. LYNCH, of Maine—To revive the navigation and commerce interests of the United States; providing for the admission free of duty of all ship-building materials, and for the use of ship stores and coal free of duty; also, to provide for the resumption of specie payment.

By Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—For the better security of agricultural college funds. Referred.

By Mr. SAWYER—Extending the time for the completion of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal. Referred.

By Mr. COX, of New-York—To provide judicial proceedings in all cases of assessment and collection of Federal taxes to prevent seizure of books, &c., and to abolish moieties to informers. Referred.

A DAY'S PAY FOR EIGHT HOURS' WORK.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to allow all laborers, workmen and mechanics, who were employed by the Government between the 25th of June, 1868, and the 19th of May, 1869, full day's pay for the eight hours' work performed. Passed.

The Speaker requested the instructions of the House as to placing on the Committee for the District of Columbia the delegate from that District, and the question was, on motion of Mr. WOOD, referred to the Committee of Rules.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

Resolved, That with a view to establish a more equitable system of taxation and a greater economy in the collection of internal revenue, the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as that all direct taxes shall be assessed on the bases of wealth instead of population, and the amount required by the Federal Government apportioned among the States accordingly, and each State left free to assess, collect and pay over the amount so required of it through its own officers, in such manner as the State authorities may see fit to adopt.

Resolved, Further, that in the readjustment of the tariff with a view as well to equalize its burdens and its benefits among all classes of the people as to simplify and give permanence and stability to the system, and to reduce the expenses of collecting the customs, a bill should be reported providing, first, that but one rate of duty shall be imposed upon all duty-paying articles imported, thereby giving to every department of American labor an equality of protection to the extent of the duty. Second—A schedule of articles specifically named to be free from duties, consisting exclusively of such foreign products as cannot be profitably produced in the United States, and are necessary for the success of American industry. Third—The specification of a gross or standard sum deemed necessary to be raised annually by the Treasury, when at the end of any fiscal year it shall be found that the gross receipts are $10,000,000 less than said standard amount. To increase the duties on all dutiable articles such per cent. as may be estimated necessary to raise the amount to such standard sum; and when at the expiration of any fiscal year it shall be found that the receipts are $10,000,000 more than such standard amount, he shall in like manner cause the duties on all dutiable articles to be reduced such per cent. as may be estimated necessary to bring down the annual receipts to the gross sum contemplated by the bill.

EXPENSES OF THE NEW LOAN.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means;

Whereas, It is alleged that the Secretary of the Treasury, in placing the newly-authorized five per cent. bonds upon the market, has, in defiance of the law creating them, increased the public bonded debt, and has exceeded the one-half of one per cent allowed by the Funding act for all expenses in placing said loan; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to investigate the said transactions, and have power to send for persons and papers, and to report the amount of such increase of debt, if any, the agents employed and paid by him for the service rendered, all contracts pertaining to the same, and the sum paid said agents.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message was then read. [The Message is printed in full in another part of today's paper.] The House, at 2:40 P. M., adjourned.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Connolly's Bail.

A motion will be made before the Supreme Court at Albany, today, to reduce the bail of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY. It will be claimed that $1,000,000 is "excessive bail."

The Case of Mr. Sands.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday, the Controller, in reply to the Chamberlains, said he was not yet ready to report on the case of Mr. SANDS. He thought the Commissioner had no jurisdiction in the matter, but he would, however, give the information fully when in proper shape.

The Mayor and the New Common Council.

The Mayor has issued a notice to his Chief Clerk to "remit claimants to the office of Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen to the legal tribunals," and to receive the oath of office, but not to mark it filled, as the Mayor does not admit its legality.

Finance Department.

The Controller paid $100,000 to the Department of Public Parks yesterday. A number of "small-pipe men," who were discharged from the Department of Public Works some time ago, applied for their pay yesterday, and were promised that it should be forthcoming today.

Board of Aldermen—Report on the Harlem Railroad Tracks.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the Special Committee presented a report recommending that the Harlem Railroad tracks north of Forty-second-street be sunk sixteen feet below the present level. If, however, the Company obtained permission from the property-owners to alter the grade of intersecting streets, they shall only be obliged to sink the tracks sufficiently to allow of free communication through the streets extending across their track, but the track, however, to be covered in.

The Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the examination of the accounts of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, by Judge HOGAN and Mr. AUGUSTUS PHILLIPS on the part of the Committee of Depositors, but Mr. PHILLIPS not having attended, Mr. KNAPP, the receiver, refused permission to Judge HOGAN to proceed. In reference to a rumor that $80,000 had been loaned to the Wall-street Exchange Bank on securities not worth twenty-five cents on the dollar, the President of the bank admitted to a TIMES reporter, yesterday, that his bank had procured a heavy loan from the Bowling-green Bank, but said that the transaction would be satisfactorily adjusted in a week or ten days.

Brief Items.

The ex-members of Company A, of the Fifth Regiment, gave their second annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, which was an enjoyable affair.

The Schiller Benevolent Society No. 2 gave its tenth annual ball last evening at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, which was a well-patronized affair.

At the National Assembly Rooms in West Forty-fourth-street, the Bloomingdale Benevolent Society No. 3 celebrated its anniversary by a series of social festivities, which were followed by a ball.

The Eleventh, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ward German-American Citizens' Reform Clubs met last evening, and elected delegates to attend the meeting of the central organization, to be held this month.

The New-York City letter-carriers gave their fourth annual ball at Apollo Hall, last evening. Among those present were Gen. Jones, Col. Morgan, Superintendent Tully, Mr. O'Brien, Mrs. Jones, Miss Williams, Mrs. Morgan and numerous others.

At a meeting of the Jefferson Club, of the Twenty-first Ward, last evening, a Committee was appointed to wait on the Board of Canvassers relative to the alleged counting out of JOHN DILGER, candidate for Alderman, and to investigate the election returns.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Association met in Twenty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, last evening. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting on the President's Message.

LOUISIANA.

Proclamation by Gov. Warmoth—The Senate Convened in Extra Session.

Whereas, a vacancy has occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Louisiana, by the lamentable death of the late OSCAR J. DUNN, and deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, convene the Senate of the State of Louisiana in extra session for the period of ten days.

Senators are therefore summoned to assemble at the Senate Chamber, in the City of New-Orleans, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1871, then and there:

First—To fill the vacancy in the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

Second—To act on the appointments to office made and the pardons granted by the Governor during vacation.

Third—To devise and prepare such measures of reform as in their wisdom the public interest may seem to demand.

Fourth—To investigate the books, vouchers and accounts of the officers of the State and of the General Assembly.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"HAMLET" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH last night began his regular annual series of performances at his own theatre. As usual "Hamlet" was chosen for the opening play, and as usual, a fine audience assembled to see it. Mr. BOOTH was welcomed with acclamations and acted with his customary care and discretion. There is little change to be noted in Mr. BOOTH'S *Hamlet*. It was cautious, closely studied and reverential before, and it is no less so now. It was monotonous, lacking in spontaneity and original grasp before, and the same is true of it now. For a certain attenuated refinement, a subdued and unvaried gloom, a constant absence of the electricity struck forth by him in other parts, Mr. BOOTH'S *Hamlet* has been previously and is still distinguished; and the fact that he plays it more frequently than any other part, that it draws more money, or has been acted by him for a greater number of consecutive nights, does not, to our mind, enhance the merit of the representation.

That merit is notwithstanding considerable. The tragedian's *Hamlet*, if not a great effort of genius, if not so justly comparable to other famous *Hamlets* as are some of Mr. BOOTH'S other efforts, is yet a piece of acting deserving judicious praise. It is not coarse, and it is not sensational. If not distinctively or conspicuously "scholarly" in the sense commonly intended by those who are in the habit of employing the term, it is at least never vulgar and it is seldom commonplace. It always lies on the level of respectability, and here and there rises fairly above it. Mr. BOOTH'S bearing, in most cases, is gentlemanly, if not princely, and he reads the text with appreciation and conscientious exactness. If he does not thrill he does not offend, and if his acting does not impress you as KEAN'S did HAZLITT, although it were like reading SHAKESPEARE by flashes of lightning, it gives a comfortable sense of security that nothing will be far wrong, and that the immortal Bard will certainly be treated with decorous respect. Some of Mr. BOOTH'S scenes, particularly those with the *Ghost*, disappoint us still as they always did. The striking contrast procurable here between the spiritual and the material is lost, for the reason that Mr. BOOTH is himself too spiritual. In fact, he is rather more like a ghost than his father is, and the intensely human elements of terror and amazement are but thinly and inadequately shadowed by him. The play scene is much better; the closet scene, with the noted exception, very fine; the passages with *Ophelia* sympathetic and delicate, and the level speaking and declamatory parts are generally lacking in freshness, point and variety.

Mr. BOOTH was supported last night by Mr. BANGS, who made a creditable first appearance, Mr. WALLER, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. WILSON, Mr. PATEMAN, Miss PATEMAN, and Miss MARY WELLS. We are unable to compliment these artists for brilliant success in either of the parts acted by them. All of them were, notwithstanding, earnest and painstaking. The tragedy was nobly mounted, as it always has been in this house, and will be repeated nightly until further notice.

AFFAIRS AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. FRANK MAYO commenced an engagement at the Grand Opera-house last evening. He acted *d'Artagnan* in "The Three Guardsmen," and elicited abundant applause by the varied display of bravery, wit and gallantry the incidents in which that fascinating person figures enable him to make. With the truthfulness or the elaborateness of Mr. MAYO'S performance, the critical portion of the audience could not have been highly pleased. The excellence of the actor's sketch of the honest rowdy in "The Streets of New-York" is no justification for the introduction of the peculiarities of that individual into the Court of LOUIS XIII. Exhilarating as the exhibition of these peculiarities may prove, it cannot be conscientiously praised. The drama itself needs no lengthened reference. It consists of a series of scenes from DUMAS' novel, and has often been represented in New-York. The distribution of parts includes, besides Mr. Mayo, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mr. J. F. Wheelock, Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. J. F. Hagan, Mr. C. T. Parsloe and Misses Ada Gray, H. Osborne and Emma Cline.

Musical.

THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A special performance of opera will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, in aid of the Societé Française de Bienfaisance. The object of the affair and the character of the entertainment commend it alike to attention. There is no worthier and less ostentatious Association in the City than the Societé, and probably none of the poor of New-York are more deserving of succor than the unfortunate foreigners, whose distress the members co-operate to relieve. As for the spectacle, it will be quite unique. "The Daughter of the Regiment" will be recited in the original French, and a brief concert will take place between the acts. In "La Fille du Régiment," M. CAPOUL will personate *Tonio*, Mlle. DUVAL *Marie*, and M. JAMET *le Sergent Sulpice*. In the concert, M. BARRE and the above named artists will sing, and Mlles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY will execute duets for violin and violoncello. Further information, we imagine, would not add much to the eloquence of the appeal made by the Societé to a liberal and kind-hearted public.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. BARNUM'S show at the Rink has been enriched by the arrival from Europe, yesterday, of two Babylonian lions, a black rhinoceros, two Japanese hogs, two large South African ostriches, a horned horse from Tartary, and a Malay tapir.

Tragedy in Tennessee—An Insane Man Attempts to Murder His Mother and Two Sisters.

A telegram from Spring Hill, Tenn., to the Nashville *Banner*, under date of the 1st inst. says:

"J. L. MCKISSACK, a member of one of the oldest and most respectable families of Maury County, during a temporary fit of insanity yesterday, attempted to take the life of his mother, his two sisters and a young child. It appears that some time ago he had, in self-defense killed a negro, and his friends declare he has been laboring under great mental distress, from having heard a preacher recently say, taking his text from Judges, 'no man who shed another's blood, whatever the circumstances of the act, could possibly hope for salvation.' Yet while he was known to be insane, he was believed to be harmless, and no effort was made to restrain his movements.

Yesterday morning as his sister, Miss T. O. MCKISSACK, was going down stairs with his own child in her arms, he crept stealthily upon her from behind and struck her a fearful blow on the head with a hatchet, felling her to the floor. Passing over her prostrate form, as it lay in a pool of blood, he went into his mother's room, and finding her there, sprang upon her with the fury of a madman, and cut her with the hatchet, inflicting three different wounds, one wound in the head, leaving a dangerous rupture. But for the efforts of Mrs. ROBERT J. MOORE, (another sister of MCKISSACK'S,) who happened to be in the room at the time, and who, with marvellous presence of mind, realized the situation of affairs and came to the rescue, there is no doubt but that Mrs. MCKISSACK would have been killed. Mrs. MOORE engaged in a desperate struggle with him, during which he gashed her with the hatchet under the left ear, but she finally wrested it from him by main force. He then drew a razor from his pocket and cut himself badly in the left side of his neck, looking at himself in a mirror while doing so, after which he rushed out into the street, made a deep cut in the other side, though by this juncture his father and brother came up and rescued him from himself. He cried out wildly that he had killed them all at home, but could not explain the frantic impulse which had induced him to do the deed. He now lies in a critical condition. Dr. WHITE, the attending physician, thinks Mrs. MCKISSACK, his mother, and Miss T. O. MCKISSACK, his sister, may possibly recover.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE GRAND DUKE.

Reception at Philadelphia—Breakfast at Belmont Mansion.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The Grand Duke arrived at the Continental before midnight, and was welcomed by a large crowd both at the depot and Continental Hotel. Early this morning an anxious crowd gathered in front of the hotel to witness the departure of ALEXIS and the distinguished visitors on their excursion through the city. At 10 o'clock the Grand Duke, with Minister CATACAZY, Gen. MEADE and Admiral TURNER, entered an open carriage drawn by four horses, and started, amid the cheers of the thousands occupying every available point. The suite of the Grand Duke, with the members of the Committee of Arrangements, followed in other carriages. A brief visit was paid to Girard College, after which the cortége proceeded to the park, and at Belmont Mansion sat down to breakfast in the new dining-hall just completed. It was beautifully decorated with shrubbery and bouquets. On the central table in front of the Grand Duke, was a gorgeous specimen of floral device, blending the Russian Crown with the American Eagle.

During breakfast, toasts were drunk to the Czar of Russia, the President of the United States, and the Grand Duke ALEXIS. All drank in silence. The party then passed through the park, reviewed the military, where a salute was fired, and returned to the city, stopping at BAIRD'S locomotive-works on Broad-street, and arrived at the Navy-yard, where a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

His Reception in Philadelphia—The Grand Ball at the Academy of Music.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The Grand Duke and party made an inspection of the various departments of the Navy-yard, but the proposed visit to the iron-clads at League Island on the steamer *Pinta*, in consequence of the inclement weather and the lateness of the hour, was not taken. After enjoying the hospitalities of the commandant of the Navy-yard the party returned to the hotel to prepare for the grand ball at the Academy of Music. The decorations of the Academy were of a brilliant description. The flags of all nations were festooned in front of the balcony, and over the proscenium were the Russian coat of arms in the centre and American flags on either side. The box once used by the Prince of WALES and now devoted to ALEXIS, was decorated with Greek crosses and other ornaments in camellias and mounted with Russian flags. The stage was decorated with plants and flowers, with three fountains, two of which dispensed cologne water to the dancers. At the rear was a pavilion in which was a bust of Cæsar, while on either side were figures representing Russia and America.

Dancing commenced about 9½, and at 10 o'clock the orchestra struck up the "Alexis March," and the Grand Duke appeared in his box. Shortly afterward he came on the floor, in company with Gen. MEADE, and Miss MEADE was his first partner in the dance. The other gentlemen composing his suite were also soon participating in the joyous scene, which, from the beautiful dresses of the ladies and the many military uniforms of the gentlemen, rendered it one of unequaled brilliancy. About midnight the banquet was partaken of in the *foyer*, and dancing afterward resumed and continued until a late hour.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

German Retaliation for French Outrages—Contradiction of the Intervention Rumor.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—In consequence of the continued and frequent commission of murderous assaults on German soldiers in France, all the provinces still occupied by the armed forces of Germany are declared in a state of siege. The perpetrators of such crimes will hereafter be tried by German Court-martials on the spot. ODO RUSSELL, the new Minister of Great Britain to the German Empire, today presented his credentials to the Emperor.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—An official denial is made today of the truth of the rumors which prevailed here Saturday that Great Britain and the United States had threatened to intervene in the affairs of Cuba.

QUEBEC.

Prevalence of Scarlet and Black Fever—Suffering Among the Poor.

QUEBEC, Dec. 4.—The scarlet and black fever is working great havoc in this city. The disease has been prevalent for some time past, but has only now assumed a very aggravated form, and attacks young and old. Two daughters of the late Gen. IRVINE died on Sunday, and the House of Assembly adjourned in sympathy with Solicitor-General IRVINE. Terrible suffering is existing among the poorer classes in consequence of the early advent of Winter. Very little ship-building is going on, and work is so scarce that many workmen are leaving for the United States.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Complete Vote of the State for Governor by Counties in September.

The vote of the State of Maine for Governor at the election in September will not be officially canvassed until the meeting of the Legislature in January, but Hon. FRANKLIN M. DREW, Secretary of State, has furnished us the following table of the complete returns of the vote, as they have been received at his office. The table has been very carefully prepared by him, and may be relied upon as correct:

Counties.	Perham, Rep.	Kimball, Dem.
Androscoggin	4,026	2,670
Aroostook	2,113	1,664
Cumberland	6,698	6,065
Franklin	2,159	1,808
Hancock	2,885	2,545
Kennebec	5,961	3,766
Knox	2,262	2,662
Lincoln	2,200	2,151
Oxford	3,928	3,402
Penobscot	7,203	4,950
Piscataquis	1,681	1,008
Sagadahoc	1,799	1,109
Somerset	3,809	3,011
Waldo	3,189	3,043
Washington	3,134	2,940
York	5,710	5,332
Total	58,757	48,126

Republican majority, 10,631. There were 25 scattering votes; 21 in Cumberland County, 2 in Hancock County, and 2 in Kennebec County. The Legislature will be composed as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	28	112	138
Democrats	3	39	42
Vacancies	2	..	..
Republican maj'y	23	73	96

Daring Post-Office Robbery in Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 4.—The Post-office in this city was robbed on Friday last of a large number of postage stamps in sheets, amounting in value to $2,085. The crime was perpetrated between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, when most of the employees in the office were absent. Two men occupied the attention of Mr. TRACY, the Post-master, and of the Stamp Clerk, while a confederate entered the money-order office, climbed over the counter and abstracted the stamps from the safe then unlocked. The loss was not discovered until after the men had left the building. One of them was subsequently arrested in the depot, while in the act of purchasing a ticket to New-York, and his companion was found upon the train secreted in the baggage-car. No clue to the principal has yet been obtained.

A Decision Against Mrs. Gen. Gaines in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—In the Second District Court, Judge T. WHARTON COLLINS decided the case of JOSEPH TUENTESET and others *vs.* MYRA CLARK GAINES. The opinion declares Mrs. GAINES not to be the legitimate child of DANIEL CLARK, nor his universal legatee; therefore it is ordered that the will of 1813, purporting to be the will of DANIEL CLARK, probated in 1855, be revoked, is declared unvalid, and probate thereof annulled. Mrs. GAINES relied mainly upon this will in her claims.

Railroad Accident in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Dec. 4.—A serious accident occurred on the Pictou Railway, Nova Scotia, late on Saturday night, at Salmon River, seven miles east of Truro. An express-train was passing an embankment twenty-five feet high when the postal and smoking-cars were detached and rolled over the embankment. Three men were in the postal and two in the smoking-car and fortunately escaped with a few bruises. The cars were demolished. The passenger-cars passed over safely.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4—7 P. M.—The area of low barometer which was, Sunday afternoon, central in Michigan, has moved south, and north-east into Maine, where the pressure is unusually low. Fresh and brisk south-west winds are reported on the middle and east Atlantic coast. Rain and snow have prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States. The high barometer which was, on Sunday, west of the Missouri, has advanced rapidly south-eastward, and is now central from Texas to Missouri. The barometric gradient is unusually steep from Indiana to South Carolina and Lake Ontario, with high north-west winds on the lower lakes. Rising temperature and falling barometer prevail in Montana and, probably, in Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

High barometer and clear weather are probable for Tuesday from the southern and middle Atlantic, westward to the plains, as also from Lake Erie to Lake Superior. Clearing weather in New-York and New-England, with north-westerly winds. The area of lowest pressure will probably move north-east into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, accompanied by high winds in the Middle and Eastern States; and the low barometer, with rain and snow, will probably advance south-eastward into Nebraska and Minnesota by Tuesday night.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue for to-night at Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Portland, Boston, New-London, New-York and Cape May, and are ordered for this evening at Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

The following items, collated from regular and special dispatches received at the Signal Office during the last twenty-four hours, are published for the information of those interested: Rain fell last night at Cape May City, N. J.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Norfolk, Va.; Toledo, Ohio, and Portland, Oregon. It was sleeting at Grand Haven, Mich. Snow has fallen at Chicago, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo., and Louisville, Ky. The temperature at Davenport, Iowa, had fallen 28°; in Leavenworth, Kansas, 35°; at St. Paul, Minn., 24°; at Keokuk, Iowa, 34°, and at Omaha, Neb., 42° in the past twenty-four hours. At the latter city the temperature was recorded at 8° below zero and the wind from the north-west blowing twenty-eight miles an hour. Rain was reported this morning from Boston, Mass., Jacksonville, Fla., and Montreal, Canada. A dense fog was reported from New-York City. Snow fell today at Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, Grand Haven, Mich., Nashville, Tenn., New-London, Conn., Toledo, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Penn. The temperature had fallen in Cairo, Ill., 25°; Davenport, Iowa, 37°; Duluth, Minn., 26°, the temperature being 18° below zero; Indianapolis, Ind., 27°; Leavenworth, Kansas, 37°; Milwaukee, Wis., 31°; St. Louis, Mo., 30°; and St. Paul, Minn., 34°, in the last twenty-four hours, the temperature being 19° below zero. At 5 o'clock this evening, at Cleveland, Ohio, the temperature had fallen 23° in twenty-four hours. Snow was falling and the wind, from the south-west, was blowing thirty-seven miles an hour.

The thermometer at Toledo, Ohio, registered 11°, a fall of 29° in twenty-four hours. The wind, from the south-west, was blowing forty-eight miles per hour. At Rochester, N. Y., the temperature stood at 28°. The wind, from the west, was blowing thirty-seven miles an hour. Upon the summit of Mt. Washington, N. H., at 8 o'clock this morning, it was snowing, with a temperature of 20° above zero. The wind, from the south, was blowing eighty miles an hour at 5 o'clock this evening, and the barometer had fallen rapidly since morning. The temperature had risen considerably, and the wind from the south-west was blowing thirty-five miles an hour. The weather was cloudy. Special dispatches received at 6½ o'clock from Toledo reported a heavy snow-storm raging since 12 o'clock today, and from Buffalo, reporting that a storm of sleet was still raging, with very high west wind, since 1 o'clock this afternoon. A heavy gale, accompanied by snow, set in at 10 o'clock this morning and is increasing, at Cleveland, as is reported by a special dispatch.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gold has been discovered in various parts of the South Esk Valley, Tasmania.

J. PURCEL, of Philadelphia, committed suicide, yesterday morning, by hanging.

There was another heavy fall of snow at Memphis, Tenn., Sunday.

The schooner *Mazeppa*, of North Haven, is reported ashore at Thomas' Point, in the Chesapeake, in a bad condition.

Hon. THOMAS L. SMITH, First Auditor of the Treasury, aged eighty-three years, died at Washington yesterday.

Major SAMUEL B. SPOONER was elected Mayor of Springfield, Mass., yesterday, by 1,244 majority.

The unemployed persons in Victoria, Australia, are to be placed on the earthwork fortifications at nominal wages.

The National Assembly reconvened at Versailles yesterday, and President THIERS sent in his message, referred to in advance in a dispatch of Saturday last.

Col. A. R. CHAMBERS, aged sixty-seven, died yesterday morning at Philadelphia. He was one of the oldest and most successful leather merchants of that city.

The weather at St. Catherine's, Ontario, is very mild. The Northern Transportation propellers passed down Sunday. Vessels are passing through the canal today.

Mild weather prevails along the Hudson, and owners of "frozen in" boats are making every effort to get their crafts to shore. A number of those off Castleton have already reached the dock.

MORGAN POWELL, general foreman of the Lehigh Coal Navigation Company at Mauch Chunk, Penn., was shot and killed on Saturday evening, at Summit Hill, while on the way to the Company's office, by an unknown man.

A report from Berlin states that the German Government has resolved to re-occupy the districts already evacuated by its troops in France, in case fresh outrages are committed by the French on German soldiers.

The tobacco manufactory of MOSES ROSENFIELD, Detroit, was destroyed by fire last night. He states that his loss is $40,000, and insurance only $3,000.

Bishop PATTERSON, of Milenesia, Auckland, Rev. G. ATKIN, and a native teacher have been murdered by the natives near Nukapu, in revenge for the kidnapping of natives by English vessels.

The United States Survey steamer *Hassler*, with the scientific party of explorers, sailed from Boston, yesterday, upon its voyage along the Atlantic and Pacific coast of North and South America.

The Intercolonial Conference, of Australia, has agreed to a contract for two postal services with Europe, one between London and Sydney, via the Suez Canal, the other between London and Melbourne, via San Francisco.

The new Chicago City Government was inaugurated evening. Mayor MEDILL, in his inaugural reports, states the bonded debt of the city to be $14,103,000, and the floating debt to be $687,000. The Mayor estimates the total loss of the City Government by fire at $2,509,000.

Judge LEARNED has decided that it is obligatory on the Common Council of Albany to certify to Supervisors the amount required by the Park Commissioners in the prosecution of their work, and directed the Board to meet last evening for that purpose.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Baltimore, yesterday morning, in the case of BINCKLEY, Ex-Solicitor of Internal Revenue, against E. A. ROLLINS, Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for $50,000 damages, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

The Institute of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Adelaide, South Australia, has been broken up by the Roman Catholic Bishop, in consequence of the Institute declining to accept new rules and a new organization. The Bishop has also excommunicated the Sister Guardian.

Warwick Castle, the ancient and splendid seat of the Earl of WARWICK, in Warwickshire, England, has been irreparably damaged by fire, the origin of which is undiscovered. The state apartments were completely burned out, and the destruction of pictures and other works of art was great and most deplorable.

The Edwards Paper Company's pasteboard mill at Chatham, N. J., was burned on Saturday night. The building was owned by a stock company in New-York. The total loss is estimated at $90,000; insurance, $30,000, in New-York offices. Thirty persons are thrown out of employment.

A frightful accident occurred Sunday night on the Bellefontaine Railroad, near Indianapolis. A hand-car containing a party of laborers, was struck by an extra train. THOMAS O'CONNELL was instantly killed, his wife had her back broken, and MIKE MURPHY had his skull crushed.

The British bark *Emily Lowther*, at Boston, reports, Nov. 13, latitude 44° longitude 40°, made a light ahead, which proved to be a bark on fire, and on moving down toward her found that it was the bark *Venus*. Her crew had been taken off by the brig *Laura B.*, bound for St. John, N. B.

The Prince of WALES had little rest on Sunday night, and was less tranquil yesterday morning, but the symptoms show a gradual amelioration of the disease. The belief is that the crisis is over, and His Royal Highness is out of danger, although the physicians have not yet officially announced such to be the case.

THE DECEMBER ECLIPSE.

Notes Concerning the British Expedition.

From the Malta Times, Nov. 11.

Among the passengers by the *Mirzapore* for Ceylon are Mr. NORMAN LOCKYER (the distinguished astronomer who, by means of the spectroscope, has done so much to reveal the constitution of the sun) and nine other gentlemen, who are sent out at the expense of the British Government to observe the total eclipse of the sun, which, on the morning of the 12th of December, will be visible across a portion of Southern India and the north end of Ceylon. The expedition is supplied with instruments of great power and delicacy, and if the weather is favorable at the period of the eclipse, the world is certain to obtain more definite information than it yet enjoys as to the nature of the "corona," "red rays," and "protuberances," about which there is now so much question. An artist accompanies the expedition, and a photographer, the latter specially equipped with instruments, chemicals, &c., by Lord LINDSAY. Much of the success of the expedition will depend on six good photographs being taken. On the evening before the *Mirzapore* reached Malta, Mr. LOCKYER gratified the passengers, including his Excellency, Sir PATRICK GRANT, and Hon. Lady GRANT, by delivering a very interesting lecture on the spectroscope and polariscope, the discoveries already made by means of the spectroscope especially, and what remained for the present expedition and scientific observers now and in the future to investigate. Mr. LOCKYER is the scientific head of the expedition. Its treasurer is Dr. THOMAS THOMSON, a very distinguished Indian botanist and member of the Council of the Royal Society. The artist is Mr. HENRY HOLIDAY, the photographer Mr. HENRY DAVIS. The other gentlemen who, under Mr. LOCKYER'S guidance, are to observe the phenomena of the eclipse at various stations in Ceylon and Southern India are: Capt. J. P. Mac Lear, R. N., (son of Sir J. F. Mac Lear, long Astronomer-Royal at the Cape,) Capt. G. L. Tupman, R. M. A., Mr. H. N. Mosely, Mr. R. G. Friswell, Mr. W. J. Lewis, and Rev. R. Abbay. An Italian observer of note, RESPIGHI, joins the expedition at Suez. The celebrated French *savant* JANSSEN, (whose name is closely associated with that of LOCKYER in regard to the "red flame" discoveries,) was offered a passage, but went out under the auspices of the French Government. Mr. LOCKYER has arranged that observations shall be made with instruments of the same nature precisely in Ceylon, India, Java and Australia, so that the results can be strictly compared. The members of the expedition hope to reach Ceylon about the 25th inst., when the Ceylon Government steamer and a gun-boat from India will be ready to take the various parties from Galle to their destination. The telegraph wires will flash the main results of the observations to Europe and other portions of the world within a few days after the eclipse.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	Dec. 5	New-York	London
Westphalia	Dec. 5	New-York	Hamburg
Algeria	Dec. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Colorado	Dec. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Anglia	Dec. 9	New-York	Glasgow
Donau	Dec. 9	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Humboldt	Dec. 9	New-York	Stettin
City of Antwerp	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on the pier at the foot of Third-street, in Hoboken, until 1:10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Colorado*, at 10½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River until 12:20 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	8 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Fine Bronze Inkstands
AND
CARD RECEIVERS.
A LARGE VARIETY.
FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
Nos. 19 Maiden-lane and 22 John-st.
—*Advertisement.*

Choice Articles in Silver.
PUT UP IN CASES, SPECIALLY SUITABLE
FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
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Steinway & Sons'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET,
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$380,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Well Known.—The AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston. Messrs. RICE keep pace with the times, and supply every valuable improvement for the comfort and convenience of their guests.

For Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Send for circular.

For Dandruff, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, or any complaint or disease of the Scalp, call on Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, whose attention is exclusively devoted to skin diseases.

For Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face, pimply eruptions and blotched disfigurations, consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A cure guaranteed.

Moles on the Face are Permanently cured without cutting, pain or scars, by the personal attention of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A cure guaranteed in every case.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy Reliable Watches, fine Diamonds, rich, fashionable Jewelry, and sterling silver Wedding Presents, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges. French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF
PRINCE ALEXIS,
for sale at the leading wine-merchants' and grocery.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver-st.

Moet and Chandon
CHAMPAGNES,
Of the famous vintage of 1868, now on sale with all first-class Wine Dealers in this City.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.

Vanilla Beans—Mexican, finest quality, constantly in stock and for sale in quantities to suit by TAFT & TYLER, Drug Importers, No. 54 Cedar-st.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Heidsick & Co. Champagne—For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at less than cost imported on PHILIP BRASHER, Broker, No. 49 Broad-st.

MARRIED.

HILL—PIRNIE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, in Flint, Mich., by Rev. Dr. Northrop, FRANK B. HILL, of Flint, to MAGGIE W. PIRNIE, of New-York City.

JANEWAY—HARRINGTON.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, by the Rev. A. D. L. Jewett, JACOB J. JANEWAY and ELIZA A., daughter of Henry L. Harrington, Esq., of Philadelphia.

RANDOLPH—BRADLEY.—On Thursday, Nov. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, PETER F. RANDOLPH, Jr., to MILLIE, daughter of Joseph Bradley, all of this City.

DIED.

BRAIDWOOD.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, HENRY GEORGE BRAIDWOOD, aged 25 years, 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, 1st-av. and 3d-st., Mount Vernon, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday next, 6th inst.

BOLLES.—In Jersey City, Dec. 2, 1871, EPHRAIM BOLLES, late of Newark, N. J., aged 92 years.

The funeral services will take place at the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FRANCIS.—At South Orange, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 4, LAURA, only child of Edward E. and Cordelia Francis, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 23 days.

Funeral services at South Orange on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood. Train leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 9:10 A. M.

HUTTON.—At Rhinebeck, on Friday, Dec. 1, ELIZA HUTTON, widow of the late Geo. Hutton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock.

HOLMES.—Suddenly on Sunday, Dec. 3, LUKE H. HOLMES, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 33 East 21st-st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment by the 12¼ P. M. train.

HUNTER.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Dec. 3, JOHN B. HUNTER, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 East 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KELLOGG.—On Monday, Dec. 4, S. T. KELLOGG, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Thursday morning, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9½ train from 42d-st., New-York, at the Yonkers Depot.

LAVENDER.—At Catskill, Dec. 3, aged 81 years, SARAH B., widow of Thomas Lavender.

The funeral services will be held at the house of her nephew, Samuel M. Cornell, on Wednesday at 11 A. M.

REMSEN.—On Monday, Dec. 4, SARAH REMSEN, sister of the late Henry Remsen, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of J. Grafton, No. 307 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock.

SHAW.—In Montreal, Nov. 25, CLARENCE ROBERT, son of George and Adelaide L. B. Shaw, aged 4 months.

STUYVESANT.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 4, of scarlet fever, AUGUSTUS C., only child of Henry and Carrie Stuyvesant, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, at 10 A. M., from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av.

SMITH.—On Saturday, 2d inst., after a short illness, ISAAC H. SMITH, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 East 36th-st., on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Flushing Cemetery for interment.

THISTLE.—On Saturday, Dec. 2, BOYD THISTLE, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, No. 460 West 18th-st., near 10th-av., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 9 A. M.

VOORHEES.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 3, inst., after a lingering illness, MARY E., widow of the late George W. Voorhees, and the only daughter of James and the late Julia A. Shaw, aged 39 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her brother, John J. Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 103 Clinton-place, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, inst., at 7½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenburg, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway (opposite Metropolitan),
Offer the following:
CHROMOS AND FRAMES,
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,
GRAPHOSCOPES,
MEGALETHOSCOPES,
ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHS
of all parts of the world, plain and colored, of various sizes.
FANCY FRAMES.
NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

EXTRACT FROM THE
NEW-YORK DAILY WITNESS.

Our great object is to push circulation, and to this end we have advertised very handsome prizes to the news-venders and newsboys who buy the largest numbers during the month of December.

We shall also, in order to introduce the WITNESS to the notice of all the business men in New-York, send a copy, post-paid, to each of the 5,000 boxes in the Post-office, in the hope that many, after seeing it, may be induced to purchase it daily for their families from the newsboys, and send a share of their advertisements to it.

These 5,000 papers will be sent 1,000 a day, beginning with Tuesday, Dec. 5, and continuing till Saturday, the 9th, inclusive. The first 1,000 will go into the first 1,000 numbers; the second into the second, and so on.

Advertisements, of which only a limited number can be received, will be charged ten cents per line each insertion, and advertisements of the class headed "Wanted," or family advertisements, only one cent per word—no advertisement being reckoned less than fifteen words.

PILES! PILES!
OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS, &c., &c.
INTERNAL and EXTERNAL, BLIND, BLEEDING and ITCHING positively, perfectly cured by ABSORPTION, without pain, danger, caustic or instrument, by Dr. W. A. McCANDLISS, No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 35, where his patients and the afflicted can visit him for consultation. The Doctor also cures FISTULA, FISSURE, PROLAPSUS, and all ULCERATIONS of the LOWER BOWEL. Charges moderate. All consultations free.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.
35,672 Beautiful Juveniles
AT YOUR PRICE.
67,432 magnificent Books
AT OUR PRICE.
100,672 Stereoscopic Pictures
AT ANY PRICE.
New Mammoth Catalogue free. Send stamp.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman-st.

ELEGANT INSURANCE OR BANKING rooms and a suite of lawyers' offices in the new building No. 21 Park-row. Apply to landlord on the premises, Room No. 5.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 10½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

AT THE ACADEMY BALL ON Thanksgiving Eve, the Grand Duke was observed to be very much impressed with the appearance of a certain beautiful young lady. Of course those who witnessed the fact believed that the loveliness of her face was the charm that attracted his attention. Later in the evening, however, it transpired that it was the novel and elegant fashion of her costume which enchained his regard. The dress was, indeed, a chef d'œuvre, and on inquiry we learned that it was made by the young lady herself, from an illustration and pattern discovered by her in FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S JOURNAL. After such a success all the ladies will flock to the newspaper depots every Monday and get that delightful journal.

$165.—AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE.—Equal to best, at half price; patent composition of slate beds, with balls, cues, &c. $165 to $240. AM. BILLIARD-TABLE CO., 560 Broadway.

$100,000 SOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Dec. 20; whole tickets $64, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at APOLLO HALL, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, President.

GEO. W. LYON, Secretary.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ P. M.

C. A. ARTHUR, Chairman.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—Report of the City Treasurer.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, JOHN A. CARROLL was elected Supervisor of the Fourteenth Ward, in place of JOHN L. MURPHY, resigned. The annual report of the City Treasurer was presented. An abstract is as follows: Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1869, $2,629,752 20. There have been received since that time as follows: For general fund, $30,775,394 33; for special fund, $3,380,567 24. The payments during the year were: From general fund, $30,027,365 85; from special fund, $3,084,665 04, showing a balance on hand of $3,553,522 88. The City Treasurer states that he has paid into the revenue fund as interest on deposits, $168,495 84. During the year he has purchased for the Sinking Fund, $514,900 in City and County bonds, and $247,750 having matured, were redeemed and credited to the cash account.

There are now in the Treasury cash deposits to the credit of the Sinking Fund, amounting to $347,785 14. There are also in the Treasury bonds amounting to $1,352,400.

As Treasurer of the Board of Education he has received $2,592,657 84, and paid $1,774,326 50, leaving a balance to the credit of the Board of $818,331 34. He has paid since January, 1869, coupon and registered interest on bonds amounting to $3,362,802 66, and there is a balance of $12,580 47 to meet outstanding coupons.

The Health Report.

The Health Officer reports for the week ending Dec. 2, the following: Small-pox cases, 35; scarlet fever, 29; typhoid fever, 2; diphtheria, 5; vaccinations, 2,200.

Brief Notes.

Scarlet-fever is said to be raging in an epidemic form in the Eastern District, and is causing much alarm.

The Supervisors met yesterday for the purpose of electing a keeper of the Penitentiary, but failed to do so. The question was postponed for a week.

The Board of City Canvassers met yesterday, but as the final report was not ready, the Board adjourned to Wednesday afternoon, when the result of their labors will be announced.

The Mayor has vetoed the resolution extending the time of service of the assistant clerks in the office of the Collector of Taxes, as there are no funds for such a purpose.

A young man named WESTON, residing in East New-York, is charged with having been engaged in several extensive robberies, and with having swindled a Mr. MCGOERK, who keeps a hotel at that place. It is said that his peculations amount to $12,000.

The Mayor yesterday vetoed a resolution of the Common Council directing JOHN P. CRAWFORD to pave sidewalks in Tenth and Eleventh streets, with Scrimshaw, on the ground that such pavement was not asked for by the property-owners, and was not suitable.

The Presidents of the gas companies, yesterday, agreed to receive $2 75 per thousand feet for all gas furnished by them during the year 1871, "with interest from the end of each month on the bills for gas consumed and moneys advanced for lighting, repairing and cleaning for such month."

At a meeting of the Classis of Long Island, in the Lee-avenue Reformed Dutch Church, yesterday, Rev. ALEXANDER MCKELVEY presided. The Judicial Committee reported in reference to the charges against Rev. Dr. CARROLL, that witnesses could not be reached except by a commission invested with power to take testimony.

Yesterday the following named inspectors and canvassers of elections were arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge MCCUE, for a breach of the Election laws: THOS. MCGIFF, JOHN SHANDLEY and MICHAEL J. WELDEN, inspectors of election in the First District of the Sixth Ward; JACOB STARK, HENRY JONES and JACOB WORTH, inspectors of election in the Seventh District of the Sixteenth Ward.

Judge Bedford on Municipal Frauds.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, the names of the Grand Jurors summoned for the December term were called. Judge BEDFORD, addressing the jurors, said:

"All those gentlemen summoned to serve as Grand Jurors during the December term of the Court of General Sessions are discharged until the 19th inst., for the reason that the present Grand Jury, now in session, requested me, through their foreman, to extend the term, in order that they might have more time to examine into alleged frauds of a stupendous character. In order to give every facility to the Grand Jury in this most praiseworthy desire, I extended the November term until the 18th inst., with the sincere hope that they may make a most rigid investigation into all those alleged notorious frauds, and bring speedily and promptly to justice all those who have so guiltily betrayed the people, and who have so wantonly and shamefully plundered the City Treasury of untold millions. And so, in order to reassure this community of my official sincerity in this matter, I shall take this opportunity of saying that if, on the 18th day of December, the Grand Jury again repeat a further request for another extension of time, I shall most assuredly grant it; being fully convinced that now is the time to probe all these matters to the very core, irrespective of whomsoever the blow may fall upon."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Dec. 4, the market for the week opened dull, no sales taking place, and the only business transacted being the disposition of two legal sales announced for the day, as follows: By WILLIAM KENNELLY, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. V. B. KENNEDY, Esq., referee, sale of a house and lot, the latter 25 by 100, on the north side of Fourteenth-street, 351 feet east of Second-avenue; case settled. By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, CHAS. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, sale of a lot 20 by 94.9, with the improvements thereon, on the south side of Perry-street, 160 feet west of Fourth-street; adjourned until Thursday of next week. For to-day several legal sales are advertised, but the great feature of interest will be the sale of 360 Prospect Park lots in Brooklyn, to be made by J. COLE at the Commercial Exchange, in that city.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING AS a few of the desirable houses we have for sale with immediate possession

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

No. 321 5th-av.
No. 388 5th-av.
No. 615 5th-av.
5th-av., s. w. corner 56th-st., and adjoining.
No. 46 Park-av.
No. 78 Park-av.
No. 93 Park-av.
No. 331 Madison-av.
No. 559 Madison-av.
No. 308 Lexington-av.
No. 163 Lexington-av.
No. 119 2d-av.
No. 49 East 10th-st.
No. 4 West 16th-st.
No. 20 West 21st-st.
No. 137 West 21st-st.
No. 41 West 22d-st.
No. 53 West 25th-st.
No. 143 East 29th-st.
No. 19 East 31st-st.
No. 46 West 35th-st.
No. 10 East 37th-st.
No. 208 West 38th-st.
No. 13 East 40th-st.
No. 7 East 40th-st.
No. 10 East 46th-st.
No. 32 West 51st-st.
No. 69 West 53d-st.
No. 11 West 56th-st.
No. 159 East 56th-st.

We give the above houses with the numbers, that they may be seen from the outside. For interior examination we shall be pleased to furnish permits at our offices. No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

lease hold and valuable estate, (Rutgers' lease,) No. 3 Canal-st., 25x120, extending to Division-st., and including Nos. 167 and 167½.

Also,

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land; large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

No. 99 Maiden-lane.
Corner Church and Thomas-st.
No. 7 State-st.
No. 83 Beekman-st.
No. 140 Cherry-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

A VERY FINE BUILDING-SITE FOR SALE—On the Heights, near Fort Washington, adjoining property to be immediately improved; commands a very fine river and inland view; fine forest-trees; located near the depot and only twenty-six minutes from 30th-st.; price only $12,000; if the purchaser desires to build with the others no money would be required.

POTTER BROTHERS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

FOR SALE.

Some very cheap first-class dwellings in West 14th-st., 17th-st., East 43d-st., 46th-st., 60th-st., and various other localities.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DUANE-ST., 130 FEET WEST of Broadway, lots 75.7x117, at a bargain; eligible for office or business purposes; a first-class investment; easy terms. Apply to agent, D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A PERFECT palace on 5th-av., above 46th-st.; one of the largest, most substantially-built, elegant and tastefully-finished private residences in New-York; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.

TO LET,

For three years from April 1, 1872, house, furnished, and five acres of land; a more desirable, healthy place cannot be found. Apply to

ATHERTON & COLES, Stationers,
No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY for sale in Marion County, Florida, containing about 1,400 acres of the richest land in the South, located on the Ocklawaha River, near Silver Springs, (a favorite resort for invalids.) The owner residing in New-York has no use for the property. City or suburban property might be taken in payment.

POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, offer for sale or exchange for City property some very desirable improved and unimproved property, well situated in Westchester County, within eleven miles of City Hall, and within five or ten minutes' walk of depots on Harlem Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AN EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY foot lot, suitable for a private residence, near Madison-av. and below 50th-st. Address, stating situation and terms, A. W. C., Box 2,011 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S DESCRIPTIVE HAND-ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Original in style of engraving, coloring, lettering and general appearance. An index to every map, and a general index to the whole atlas.

NO. 10 NOW READY.

Beautifully engraved and printed in colors; will be completed in twenty-five numbers, at 50 cents each during the year 1872. This will be the most artistic, the best, the most reliable and the most recent. No other Atlas in the country can approach it in beauty, finish and reliability. A sample number will be sent to any address upon receipt of 25 cents.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,

the best, latest and cheapest ever published; is the only COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA written since the war, hence the only one giving any account of the late battles and those who fought them. Total cost, bound, to subscribers only, $32, a saving of over more than $100 over other similar works.

A 50-cent specimen number, containing forty pages, will be sent free for 10 cents. Agents and canvassers wanted. Sold only by subscription.

Address T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Philadelphia.
New York office, B. W. BOND, No. 5 Beekman-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES JENKINS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. SYKES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles P. Sykes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1871.

d5-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WARD E. ROBINSON, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Charles E. Scofield, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Ward E. Robinson, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—Dated Jersey City, the 17th day of November, A.D. 1871.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Assignee,
n21-1aw3wTu No. 38 Montgomery-street.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District New-York.—In the matter of JACOB SMITH and MICHAEL SMITH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said cause, at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of December, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes specified in section 27 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

n27-1aw-3wTu* JOSIAH COLBY, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TUESDAY NIGHT, NOV. 21, MEMORANDUM BOOK containing money and check of Dunham & Sherman, No. 832, for $9,906 14 on National Park Bank, payment of which is stopped. If check is returned to me, finder can retain the money and will receive a further reward of $100. No questions asked. N. H. DECKER, No. 252 5th-av.

LOST—AT THE NAVY-YARD BALL, A DARK colored SACK OVERCOAT, lined with silk, velvet collar; in pocket, linen cuffs, steel colored gloves, and Twenty-second Regiment notice. Return to No. 58 East 34th-st., will pay expenses.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, }
WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 5, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 4th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CREDITORS OF THE LATE firm of R. T. KIRKPATRICK & CO., of Nashville, Tenn., are requested to file their claims with the undersigned, properly authenticated, with a view to the equitable pro rata distribution of the assets.

S. M. SCOTT,
Trustee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1871.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.

R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1871.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

A public sale of the following named unserviceable articles will be held at this Depot on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1871, at noon:

31,000 pounds of cast-iron.
11,000 pounds of wrought-iron.
4,700 pounds of old rigging.
8 iron cylindrical tanks.
52 tin oil-butts.
6 boats.
6 iron water-tanks.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Light-house Engineer, Third District.

WM. R. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE, OF CHICAGO, begs to inform the public that he will dispose of, by auction, his entire

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

selected personally by himself during the past eight years for his own private gallery, and comprising the Chef d'Œuvres and Gems of the

GREAT MODERN MASTERS,

on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.

In order to promote the convenience and comfort of buyers, and considering the importance of the sale, tickets of admission will be issued, application for which should be made to the auctioneers at once, by letter or personally. Catalogues ready and

PAINTINGS NOW ON EXHIBITION

at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., day and evening, free, until the day of sale.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, }
THIRD DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1871. }

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the United States Internal Revenue laws, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at No. 13 Bowery, on FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1871, the following articles, seized for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, viz.: 500 cigars with cigar forms, at No. 29 Bayard-st., Oct. 12, 1871; 45 gallons Bourbon whisky, 10 gallons sherry wine, found at No. 23 Ludlow-st., Oct. 19, 1871. Sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN McHARG, Collector.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

GREAT COIN SALE.—CLINTON HALL Book Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY, Dec. 5, and following afternoons, at 5 o'clock. Sale of the EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF COINS, the property of C. Clay, M. D., of Manchester, England, comprising one of the most valuable collections of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COINS ever offered for sale in this country. Catalogues ready. Coins on exhibition during the day of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

600 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
500 boxes Malaga Raisins.
170 bags New Bordeaux Walnuts, landing ex steamer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—Its Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Directory being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as possible at their residences, or immediately, by sending to the office, Room No. 59, Bible-house, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
JOHN D. WOLFE, Vice-President, No. 13 Madison-av.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 365 Greenwich-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.—Stewart Brown, No. 21 West 34th-st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-st.; Erastus C. Benedict, No. 10 West 10th-st.; J. Boorman Johnston, No. 90 Broadway.

CHAIRMEN OF WARD COMMITTEES.—First, Second and Third Wards, George W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.; Fourth Ward, Charles Chamberlain, No. 168 South-st.; Fifth Ward, Henry S. Terbell, No. 41 Walker-st.; Sixth Ward, John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.; Seventh Ward, Thomas Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.; Eighth Ward, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.; Ninth Ward, Daniel French, No. 253 West 14th-st.; Tenth Ward, John P. Jarolemon, No. 19 Essex-st.; Eleventh Ward, D. D. Wright, No. 267 7th-st.; Twelfth Ward, James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th-st.; Thirteenth Ward, Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand-st.; Fourteenth Ward, H. P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.; Fifteenth Ward, F. A. Conklin, No. 27 East 10th-st.; Sixteenth Ward, S. W. Albro, No. 310 West 18th-st.; Seventeenth Ward, S. R. Smith, No. 228 5th-st.; Eighteenth Ward, A. W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.; Nineteenth Ward, J. L. T. Smith, No. 345 East 42d-st.; Twentieth Ward, H. D. Ranney, M. D., No. 227 West 34th-st.; Twenty-first Ward, John Pullman, No. 227 East 36th-st.; Twenty-second Ward, E. H. Munson, No. 155 West 48th-st.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary,
Room No. 59 Bible-house, New-York.

GREEN-WOOD.

For sale an eligible lot in Green-Wood Cemetery. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, about thirty; very respectable, and an excellent cook; meats, game, soup, pastries, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer, by a young woman, very respectable, and excellent laundress; French fluting, all kinds of fine, in the best manner; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to do the coarse washing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 250 West 18th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH lady as housekeeper, or to take charge of an invalid lady or gentleman, where care is required; understands good cooking. Call or address F. B., No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A situation; can take full charge of infants or growing children; is fond of children, and kind; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

ATTENTION LADIES!

You can hear of first-class German, French, English, Irish and American help at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress, first-class families' and gentlemen's washing to do at her house; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 337 West 36th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or infant's nurse, by a Protestant young woman; has the very best City testimonials; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; City or country. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR nurse; can take an infant from its birth, with or without a bottle; no objections to grown children; is a good plain seamstress; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nursery governess, or would go as house-maid in a small family; good references. Address or call on P. L. P., No. 444 West 41st-st., fancy store, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR waitress; one who has lived for three years in last place; no objection to the country; or as chamber-maid either; the country preferred, if not too far. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH maid, speaking German; cuts, fits and makes dresses and dresses hair well; understands perfectly her service as maid; has excellent references. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; is an excellent washer and ironer; excellent baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 309 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., rear house.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., at the shortest notice.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD family cook; has excellent references. Can be seen for two or three days at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN cook; first-class; has good references; is an excellent cook. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY fully investigate the character of servants whom they furnish to City or country employers. No. 721 6th-av., branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent references. Apply at No. 222 West 17th-st.

SERVANTS WANTING EMPLOYMENT can get first-class situations by applying at the branch office of the Indemnity Company, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in a respectable family as cook; the best City reference. Call at No. 468 7th-av., in the dry-goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do general house-work; City or country; excellent references. Call or address for two days, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH cook; strictly first-class, equal to any man cook in cold and hot; none but first-class need apply. Call at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best of references. Call for two days at No. 13 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid alone or waitress alone; is a regular waitress. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and nurse by a very neat and tidy German girl; best references. Apply at No. 4 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, No. 721 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE, in or out of town, a position as seamstress; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would be willing to assist with the care of children, or attend to household duties; can come well recommended and is a Protestant. Call or address R. F., No. 314 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, a situation; can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses, operate, embroider, and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to make herself useful; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE girl to do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, industrious servant, a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or seamstress and chamber-maid; fully understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 114 East 28th-st., City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant widow woman, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; all kinds of fine muslins and fluting by machine; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. MOOR, No. 309 West 44th st., near 8th-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to take care of a baby and do its washing if required, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Inquire in the store at No. 874 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady or grown child; best City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 40th-st., between Park and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook and assist in washing is a good housekeeper to any one who wishes her services. Inquire at No. 156 7th-av., near 19th-st., or address by note, Mrs. DUNBAR.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid in a private boarding-house; will go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamber-work or chamber-work and waiting; best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or chamber-maid and sewing, or wait on an old lady and sew. Call at No. 337 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or do general house-work of a small family; no objections to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands best of English and French cooking; would do the marketing; good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 244 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as first-class cook, and to assist in washing, in a small private family; best City reference from last employer. Apply for two days at No. 650 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS, a situation; understands the care of silver, can carve, make salads, in fact, perform all the duties of a competent waitress; unexceptionable City references. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family by a reliable man; is fully competent, and thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; highest references. Address T. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

ALL IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS male or female help, English, Irish, German, Scotch, American or others, can be immediately suited at the oldest and most reliable agency in this City, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant French woman as laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting and puffing; good City references. Call at No. 202 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; an excellent baker; good City reference. Call or address No. 263 West 47th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as first-class chamber-maid; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as nurse; can cut and fit children's clothes; best City reference. Call at No. 325 West 42d-st., in the drug-store.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT SEAMstress an engagement by the day in respectable families, hotel or boarding-house; reference. Call at No. 120 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation to do house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 143 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as seamstress; don't object to assist in chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 155 East 26th-st.

WET NURSES AND PROFESSIONAL nurses for all kinds of sickness always found at Dr. HANSEN'S NURSE AGENCY, No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery; established 1860.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as cook in a private family; no objections to the coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 806 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS KITCHEN-maid; no objection to a boarding-house; best references. Apply at No. 224 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY from London, a situation as nurse and good plain seamstress. Address H. C., No. 415 West 26th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COLORED LAUNdress, washing to do at her house. Apply at No. 142 West 33d-st., house 4, Room No. 4.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND dress-maker to go out by day or week. Apply at No. 332 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN OF experience, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches of cooking pastry and delicate dishes, boning and larding and baking; very best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; no objection to some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as seamstress and dress-maker, or would wait on a lady if required; an excellent operator. Can be heard of for two days at No. 242 Monroe-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; is thoroughly experienced; will be found trustworthy; character will bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation; can flute, polish, puff and do up all kinds of fine linens, laces, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A FAMILY BREAKING UP house and going to Europe, lady wishes to get good situation for her cook; she is first-class. Can be seen at No. 16 East 37th-st., present employer's, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nursery governess or would go as house-maid in a small family; best of references given. Address or call on P. L. P., No. 444 West 41st-st., fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, lately landed, for general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 247 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid, and can do fine needle-work, by a single young woman, with best of reference. Address ANN C., No. 141 East 13th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good, plain cook; can be seen for three days at No. 214 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as professed cook; is a good baker; can take thorough charge of the kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress, gentlemen's and families' washing at her house; 75c. to $1 per dozen. Call at No. 1,371 Broadway, near 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; no objection to a short distance in country; excellent City reference. Apply at 225 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer. Apply at No. 427 West 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABE WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook; a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do fluting and all kinds of fine linen; good City reference. Call at 128 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl, who has filled a situation as chamber-maid and waitress for two years in Brooklyn and New-York; is perfectly competent. Address for three days Miss MILLER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman, a situation to take care of an invalid, or an infant from its birth; can give good references. Apply at W. W. P. Union, 38 Bleecker-st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper or companion to an aged person or invalid; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. A. B. C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a German, who thoroughly understands his business; refers to last employer. Can be seen for two days at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to COACHMAN, as above, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, single, a situation as coachman; any gentleman requiring his services will find him fully competent in every branch of his business; has first-class City reference. Call on or address J. D., No. 32 East 40th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter, single, a situation in a private family; is a Protestant; no objection to the country; has good City references. Can be seen at Mr. DE MOOT'S, No. 441 4th-av., corner 30th-st., for two days, or address J. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; good gardener; milking if required; good references from City or country. Call for two days at No. 392 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; single man, long experience in the business, sober and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference given as to ability. Address B. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCHman, speaking English, sober, honest and capable, a situation as waiter; best City references from last employer's. Address or call on G. DUVERNOY, No. 325 East 10th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIAble man, work in families, viz., to carry coal, black boots, pump, make furnace; highest testimonials for sobriety and honesty given. Apply at No. 9 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored man, a waiter's situation in a private family; can give satisfactory reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 33d-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, a situation as waiter in a respectable family; good references. Address O. P., for two days, care of Isaac Walker, merchant tailor, No. 166 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties perfectly; unexceptionable references. Call or address B. W., at Campbell & Galway's, No. 1,203 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a reliable, steady, single man, in a private family; no objection to the country; excellent City reference. Call or address at Morris' grocery, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, A POSITION in a lawyer's office; best of references given. Address H. J. WINSER, No. 107 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; can give the best of references from former employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 45 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has the best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter, in a private family; understands his duties perfectly; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 210 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter in a private family; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address T. B., No. 244 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man, well recommended, as porter, or hall-man in a hotel, or will take a place as watchman. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, of fourteen years' experience; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address T., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter (single) in a private family; best City reference. Call or address F., No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman, (married;) can keep house during family's absence; or will take situation as coachman. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; understands his duties perfectly; good references from last employer. Call or address No. 41 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Swedish coachman; has the best of references from last employer. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, UNMARRIED man, a situation as groom; good reference from his present employer. Inquire at No. 112 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; South preferred to the North. Address M. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man; a good and rapid penman; willing to work. Address A. B., Box 5,709 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER BY a Protestant young man; understands his duties in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 933 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; best references. Address W. B., No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man, English; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference. Call or address M. D., at stable No. 22 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman; few months in this country; understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver and expert clipper; willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Address R. LYTE, Tilly Foster, Brewster's, N. Y.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPer or agent for some corporation, company or individual who is in want of a competent man; can give ample security if necessary; no objection to the South or West; best of City or country reference. Address, with salary afforded, H. J. WILBOUR, Millerton, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUTH, AGED seventeen, a situation as clerk; has had three years' experience in merchant's office; good testimonials. Address G., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe salesmen, who have a large near by trade. None others need apply.

P. S.—Expect to remove early in January to No. 452 Broadway.

HEDGES, POWERS & CO.,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED WHO UNderstands thoroughly double-entry book-keeping and is a correct and rapid accountant. Address, stating qualifications, expectations and references, Box No. 4,377.

WANTED—IN A JOBBING HAT HOUSE, A salesman having an established trade in the States of New-York, Ohio and Michigan. Address, giving location of trade, amount of annual sales, with references, BROADWAY, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN FOR GENeral house-work in a small Christian family in the country; a pleasant home and permanent place. Apply, with reference, to Mrs. BRIGGS, No. 747 3d-av., third floor, between 2 and 5 P. M.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN WANTED in a new wholesale house just starting in business. Those having a good near by or Western trade will be liberally dealt with. Address A., Box No. 1,777 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK; one understanding her business, willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and able to furnish recommendations, can obtain a permanent situation at No. 124 East 25th-st.; apply before 1 o'clock.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A FEW PERSONS OF CULTURE to sell goods on samples in New-York and Brooklyn; terms liberal. Apply personally at No. 61 East 4th-st, from 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, a first-class cook; one that understands washing and ironing. Apply in 5th-av., second house above 85th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman to do general house-work in a small private family; good testimonials required. Call at No. 342 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, CAPABLE, PROTESTant woman (English preferred) to do general house-work. Apply at 211 East 72d-st., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL FOR GENeral work. Apply, with reference, at No. 68 East 49th-st.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS ON SINger's sewing-machine. Apply at No. 44 Delancey-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871. }

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FRANK & GANS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

MAX HEIDELBACH,
E. L. FRANK,
ADOLF GANS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general foreign and domestic banking business, under the firm name of HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO.

MAX HEIDELBACH,
E. L. FRANK,
ADOLF GANS,
LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
of Cincinnati, Ohio.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of UTLEY & BOWEN, for the transacting of a general commission business in stocks, bonds and gold.

WM. R. UTLEY,
Formerly of UTLEY, DOUGHERTY & SCOTT.
EDWARD C. BOWEN,
Formerly of FITCH & BOWEN.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, NO. 7 NEW-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transacting of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, under the above firm name.

SPENCER TRASK,
GEO. F. STONE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

GAS LIME—1½ CENTS PER BUSHEL, FOR sale at the works of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

FANCY SILKS

EVENING SILKS in all the latest shades and tints, among which we offer the Camille, the Nile Green, the Nymphe de Paris, the Duchesse Blue, the Rose de Thé, the Alexis Blue, in all their richness and elegance, at from $2 50 to $6 per yard.

SILKS FOR STREET WEAR in all the choice shades and colors, at reduced prices.

ALSO,

STRIPED SILKS, newest styles, from 75c. to $1 25, worth from $1 to $1 50.

SUITS.

In SILKS, VELOURS, CASHMERES, SERGES, IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, CLOTHS in all colors, TARLETAN, SWISS ORGANDIES, &c., &c., at prices greatly reduced.

The DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT receives orders at any time, and goods are made up in the latest London and Paris fashions, at short notice, by competent French dress-makers.

CLOAKS.

Just imported, handsomely trimmed, and embroidered, from $15 upward.

ALSO,

OPERA CLOAKS in WHITE CASHMERE, double cape, elegantly trimmed and embroidered, from $40 to $150.

VELVET JACKETS in all colors, braided with gold and silver, with or without sleeves, very stylish and rich, from $35.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

A large variety of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, including FLOUNCES, TRIMMINGS, LACE POINTS, OVER-DRESSES, and a varied assortment, suitable for all purposes. ALSO, THE FAMOUS

DESPRES GLOVES,

for which we are the only agents in the United States.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS.

In this Department we are offering our assortment at greatly reduced prices, and BARGAINS of a DECIDED CHARACTER can be made by an early application.

MISSES' TUNICS AND SWISS DRESSES, very pretty and stylish for young ladies.

ALSO,

Imported HIGHLAND COSTUMES for boys.

BLANKETS AND DOMESTICS.

An unusually large and carefully-selected assortment of BLANKETS, all wool, at prices very reasonable.

ALSO,

DOMESTICS in every grade and quality, at prices which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

FURS.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

A complete stock of GENUINE FURS, comprising Ermine Sets, Mink Sets, Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Turbans, &c., &c., which we will sell at low prices.

ALSO,

DRESS GOODS

WINTER DRESS GOODS just opened, comprising all the newest styles, from 25c. per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

We are offering in this Department a fine assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, and everything pertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe. Shirts made to order in any style and in any manner desired at reasonable prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

TOYS, DOLLS.

NEW DEPARTMENT,
OPEN TODAY.

Ho! children all over the City,
Do you know that our good friend St. Nick
Has stationed an agent in Grand street
To trim up our Christmas Trees quick.

E. RIDLEY & SON.
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Coax papa to take you to Ridley's;
Never mind the "gay Ribbons" so fine;
Never mind the "bright Flowers" and Feathers
Stretched along twenty rods in a line.

E. RIDLEY & SON.
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

But just go down-stairs where the Toys are,
Oh! "my," ain't it jolly and gay!
Little Trunks that a fairy might envy
For packing her wardrobe away.

E. RIDLEY & SON.
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fancy Work-Boxes, Desks and Decanters,
Drums, Building-Blocks, Ten-Pins and Balls,
Splendid Tea-sets of Silver and Pewter,
And at least seventy bushels of Dolls.

E. RIDLEY & SON.
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

So children all over the City
Coax papas to step in today,
Where "Santa Claus," agent at Ridley's
Almost gives his Play Toys away.

E. RIDLEY & SON.
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

And children far out in the country
Send orders as fast as you can,
For "St. Nick" has an agent in Grand-street,
And Ridley is surely the man.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., AND NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

CANTRELL'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURS.

WE ARE OFFERING A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Seal and Astrakhan Sacques.
Russian Sable Muffs and Boas.
Silver Fox Muffs, Seal, Astrakhan,
Ermine, Mink, Black Marten and
Chinchilla Muffs, Boas and Sets.
Ladies' and Children's Seal Caps and Turbans.

ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF

Black and White Bear, White and Gray Wolf, and Fox, Angola and Seal

SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES,
At Popular Prices.

PARIS COSTUMES.

WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK IN

Rich Paris Reception,
Walking Costumes,
and Evening Dresses,
Embroidered Over-Dresses,
Polonaises,
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Embroidered and Braided House-Jackets,
&c., &c.

The above forming the most elaborate and costly importation of GARMENTS of PARIS PRODUCTION ever before exhibited in this market, and will be sold

AT VERY LOW PRICES,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

HOUSE AND SMOKING JACKETS, IN VELVETEEN, CLOTH AND OTHER MATERIALS.

Robes de Chambre, Cardigan Jackets, Kid, Dog-skin, Castor and Plush-lined Gloves, Fancy Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Mufflers, Plain and Embroidered Shirt Fronts, Linen and Muslin Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Buckskin Under-wear in Great Variety.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

2,000 DRESSES OF STRIPED, PLAID AND CHENE POPLINS, SERGES, and other Worsted Materials.

ALSO,

3,000 DRESSES ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS.

N. B.—The above are cut in DRESS PATTERNS, and are placed on separate counters for the convenience of customers.

BLACK GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

For particulars call and see published list at

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 232 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

NAUTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Mrs. Capt. BROWNLOW desires to notify her friends and pupils that she has withdrawn from the New-York Nautical School, of which she has been Principal for the past ten years, and has opened a school at the rooms of the New-York Port Society, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., New-York, where she continues to give thorough instruction in Practical Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. Special attention is paid to the preparation of officers to pass the Naval and Revenue Marine Boards of Examination; also the Board for Masters and Mates of Steam-ships, and the American Shipmasters' Association. Over 2,000 officers for the Navy and Revenue Marine Service have passed the Boards successfully under her instruction; also many for the Merchant Service who now occupy prominent positions as commanders and officers out of this port.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1837.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 559 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING FROM objects and the cast by the French system given at the residence. Address W. P. D., National Academy of Design.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ITALIAN governess as maid and to teach French and Italian to a lady or ladies; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A GENTLEman retiring from business will sell for $5,000 a manufacturing business connected with the woolen trade in New-York thirty-five years; strictly cash; no risk; sure income. Reliable parties can investigate thoroughly by applying to D. J. SPRAGUE, of McKillup, Sprague & Co., Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-st., New-York.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent. on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECEM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 18,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Dec. 9.
Saturday, Nov. 25,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Dec. 16.
Saturday, Dec. 2,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Dec. 23.
Saturday, Dec. 9,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Dec. 30.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE............DANRE.......Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT.........LEMAIRE.......Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON.........ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Jan. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin............$125 | Second cabin............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..............................Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..............................Jan. 6, ——

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, Dec. 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6	Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13	Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20	Tarifa, Saturday, Dec. 30
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 27	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 6
China, Wednesday, Jan. 3	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Dec. 27, at 2½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Jan. 3, at ——
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE..........Jan. 10, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DRYER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $25.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, via Nassau, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 21.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER...............................Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,)..Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Jan. 13

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 13.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Aiger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

AUG. J. BROWN & SON,

BANKERS,

Have removed their office to the new iron building, No. 59 Liberty-st., where they will continue to transact a general banking business and attend to the negotiation of Western Railroad Securities.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.
B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL or general, with capital, to engage in the real estate and loaning business in Chicago, by an old resident of that city; satisfactory references guaranteed in Chicago, Boston, or this City. Address CHICAGO, New-York *Tribune*.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND mortgage; also, good first mortgages cashed. Principals only dealt with.
W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK,
No. 55 Broadway and Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at **PAR AND INTEREST** a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,600 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

$100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding **25** PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about **45** PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
TEN TO TWELVE PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID JANUARY AND JULY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of **$140,000** of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

$4,000,000 OR $5,000,000 FIRST Mortgage Railway Bonds, six per cent., gold, or seven, currency, wanted by ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.

In large assortments at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL DONKEY, SIX years old, 44 inches high, warranted sound and kind, without fault or trick, very safe for small children; also, wagon and harness to match; will be sold regardless of price. Apply at stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

$50.—ELEGANT HAND-MADE worsted carriage robe, buffalo, bear, Angora and plush robes, blankets, cloaking, braces, at great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 156 WEST 23D-ST., ONE BLOCK and a half from Fifth-avenue Hotel, second floor, elegantly furnished, to rent with first-class board; also parlor and bedroom on first floor; best references given and required; large room for gentlemen.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., HANDSOME second-floor, five rooms, bright, cheerful, with every convenience; surroundings refined and home-like; also parlor floor; private table if requested; location desirable; references.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms; also single, suitable for gentlemen; house and location desirable, opposite the Hoffman House and adjoining St. James.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR TWO LADIES, out to business during the day, can have good board in a private family; terms low. Apply at No. 151 West 10th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping for gentleman and wife; location central; terms moderate; references. Address V. K., No. 503 West 24th-st.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—LARGE front parlor, and large front room, newly and richly furnished, with or without board; first class; location unexceptionable; reference required.

HANDSOME ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without private table; location first-class; references. No. 38 West 19th-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 262 WEST—Two handsomely furnished front rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; location first-class; references.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

A FRONT ROOM TO LET FURNISHED to gentlemen at No. 255 4th-av., near 20th-st.; references.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO LARGE desirable rooms, over parlor floor, to let, with board. References required.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE Oriental Savings Bank,

NO. 430 GRAND-ST.,

Open Every Day from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS until 8.

MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, }
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ALANSON T. BRIGGS, cooper, Rutgers, Water, Cherry and South sts.
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, iron-founder, Cherry-st.
JOHN F. COOK, provision broker, No. 115 Broad-st.
D. D. EARLE, merchant, (firm of B. L. Solomon & Sons,) Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.
JOHN GAYNOR, grocer, No. 554 Grand-st.
MAHLON T. HEWITT, manufacturer, late No. 142 Madison-st.
ROBERT HOE, printing presses, &c.
E. R. KENNEDY, late of Williams & Kennedy, No. 369 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, of Kennedy & Alford, No. 550 Grand-st.
MANNING MERRILL, merchant, (of Chas. Merrill & Sons,) corner of Grand and Lewis sts.
JAMES MURPHY, proprietor Quintard Iron Works and President Brooklyn Ferry Company.
SIMON ROSSMAN, merchant, No. 296 2d-st.
GEO. C. SCOFIELD, merchant, (firm of James McCreery & Co.,) Broadway and 11th-st.
EUGENE SMITH, lawyer, No. 25 Nassau-st.
STEPHEN D. TUCKER, manufacturer, (firm of R. Hoe & Co.)
MAURICE J. WALSH, stevedore, West-st.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, cooper and shipper, No. 21 Old-slip.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, ship-builder, (Ex-Mayor of the City.)

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe. Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

THEO. M. TUTHILL,	JOHN H. LYON.
Actuary	President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

During the month of December, 1871, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7—One Million.
THURSDAY, Dec. 14—One Million.
THURSDAY, Dec. 21—One Million.
THURSDAY, Dec. 28—One Million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27—One Million.

A certified check of Five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Proposals for the sale of bonds must not include any of the Coupon or Registered Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, as numbered and described in the Department notice of redemption of $100,000,000 Five-twenty Bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1871, as they will not be accepted upon any award that may be made.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, LAST NILSSON NIGHTS.

The last night (but one) of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8,
LA TRAVIATA, (last time.)
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as VIOLETTA.
M. CAPOUL, M. BARRE, Sig. REICHARD, &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, (last time.)

On SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½, (doors open at 12½,) grand farewell matinée of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA,
(prior to departure for Philadelphia.)
FRA DIAVOLO.

Seats for this matinée (only,) $2.

Seats for all the above now at the Academy; also, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9—Academy, Brooklyn—LUCIA.
MONDAY, Dec. 11—Philadelphia, Penn.

ACADEMY.—FRA DIAVOLO MATINEE.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M.
FRA DIAVOLO.
Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Miss A. L. CARY,
M. CAPOUL, Signor RONCONI, &c., &c.
MAX MARETZEK...Musical Director and Conductor

Reserved seats (for this occasion only)....Two dollars

Seats can be secured at the Academy, also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

Inauguration of
THE WINTER SEASON OF TRAGEDY.
This Evening
MR.
EDWIN BOOTH,
as
HAMLET,

which character he will personate but for a limited number of nights, owing to the forthcoming production of Shakspeare's
JULIUS CÆSAR.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 1½ O'CLOCK.
MR. BOOTH as CLAUDE MELNOTTE

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER...MANAGER
NEW ACTS. NEW FEATURES.
THE GREAT OLIO COMPANY.
THE WONDERFUL GYMNASTS,
THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN,
THE GRAND BALLET, AND CELEBRATED PANTOMIME TROUPE,
IN A SUPERB BILL EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE,

No. 720 Broadway.
Great success of AIMEE in Offenbach's witty opera,
LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.
Aimee's Crazy Song! The Sobbing Chorus!
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B LENT...Director
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THE FOUR BEST RIDERS IN THE WORLD.
First week of Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
The best bareback equestrienne in the universe.
Mr. CHARLES W. FISH,
Unequaled as a bareback somersault rider.
Miss LUCY WATSON and LE JEUNE BURT.
Second week of Mons. Siegrist and infant sons.
Second week of the exciting battoute leaps.
The JEE BROTHERS, the versatile acrobats.
D. A. SEAL and E. ALMONTE, the amusing clowns.
THE ACTING DOGS and TRAINED HORSES.

A FAIR

In aid of the Home for the Aged and Destitute Blind will be held at the corner of Broadway and 14th-st., beginning the 4th day of December and continuing throughout the week. Mr. J. A. Roosevelt has kindly donated the house for that purpose. Any contributions or donations may be sent to the Fair after it commences, or to the following ladies, who are officers of the society:

Mrs. LYMAN RHOADES, Chairman of the Executive Committee, No. 385 5th-av.; Mrs. D. J. COSTER, Treasurer, No. 232 West 14th-st.; Miss KATE CHAUNCY, Secretary, No. 10 East 32d-st.; Mrs. CHAS. S. LEWIS, Corresponding Secretary, No. 421 West 47th-st.

DOREMUS.

TO-NIGHT.

Popular scientific lectures with brilliant experiments.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 5 AND 12.

Reserved seats for sale at the hall.

MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON

Will lecture on
"GOSSIP—ITS CAUSES AND CURE,"
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Admission, 50 cents.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE'S

Collection of Paintings to be sold by auction, Dec. 12 and 13, comprising chef d'œuvres and gems of the great modern masters, is now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.

ONLY 15 CENTS.

For sale by Hall, No. 751; Pond, Nos. 457 and 898; Peters, No. 599; Harris, No. 481 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery.

A SELECTION OF READINGS FROM various authors by Prof. MARK BAILEY, of Yale College, at the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Burchard's, will be given THIS EVENING. Admission 50 cents.

BE SURE TO HEAR MAJOR-GEN. KILPATRICK, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and will remain closed until the 21st. By order of the Board.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO JOHN WILSON, ROBERT STEEL, and EDWARD CLAYPOOL, their wives and families, (if any such there be,) and the representatives of the said WILSON, STEEL, and CLAYPOOL, and their wives and families (if any:)

Take notice, that the late Dr. WILLIAM HENDERSON, of Londonderry, Ireland, by his will dated the 31st December, 1832, bequeathed to his nephew, John Wilson, of Brooklyn, near New-York, painter and glazier, the sum of £150, if living, at his (testator's) death; and in case of his death, leaving a wife and family, testator directed that said sum should be invested for the use of such wife for her life, and after her death to be divided among said John Wilson's children.

The said Dr. Henderson also bequeathed to his nephew, Robert Steel, therein described as "only child of Capt. Robert Long Steel, by testator's sister, Nancy Henderson," and whose christian name he believed to be Robert, theretofore residing with his uncle, Mr. Edward Claypool, Accountant, Princess-street, Philadelphia, the sum of £300, and in case of his death, leaving a wife and family, testator directed that said sum should be invested for the use of such wife for her life, and after her death to be divided among the said Robert Steel's children. But in case his said nephew should die unmarried and without issue, testator directed that £150 of said bequest should be given to said Mr. Edward Claypool, if alive, and in case of his death, that sum should be divided between his wife and children.

The said Dr. Henderson died in the month of March, 1846, and said legacies of £150 and £300 were shortly afterward lodged by his executors in the Court of Chancery, in Ireland, and invested in Government stock, and same now remains in said Court, and amount to the sum of £919 19s. 4d. Government stock, and £27 2s. 10d. cash, or thereabouts.

Now, said legatees, (if living, and, if dead,) their wives and families, (if any,) or their legal personal representatives, and all persons having any claim in respect of said legacies are required to furnish to Mr. Townley William Hardman, No. 2 Foster-place, Dublin, Ireland, solicitor, the particulars of such, their claim, on or before the 20th of January, 1872, with their names, address, and description, together with documentary evidence of their title.

And, in case of no such claim being made within the time aforesaid, application will, after said date, be made to the Court of Chancery, in Ireland, to order that said stock and cash may be transferred to Mrs. Mary Anne Jane Bellamy Henderson, widow and personal representative of John Bellamy Henderson, deceased, who was sole residuary legatee of said Dr. William Henderson.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1871.

TOWNLEY WILLIAM HARDMAN,
Solicitor for the said Mrs. Henderson,
No. 2 Foster-place, Dublin, Ireland.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

THE EFFECTS OF THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, an American artist, who died at Rome, consisting of paintings, sketches, &c., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1871.

By order of A. J. ROGERS,
Public Administrator.

MASONIC.

CORINTHIAN LODGE NO. 488 F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of of our late brother, Thomas Israel Pitt.

EDWIN LEACH, Master.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS
OF
ROSEDALE,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
COLMAN'S GREAT COMEDY,
THE JEALOUS WIFE,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.
SECOND
ROSEDALE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, DEC. 9, AT 1½ P. M.
A NEW PLAY,

Written by John Brougham, Esq., especially for this theatre is in preparation.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.
SECOND ROSEDALE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, DEC. 9, AT 1½ P. M.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

14TH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF G. L. FOX'S
CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
presented EVERY EVENING and
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO,
CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,
THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI,
YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS,
and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF
HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE!!
FOURTEENTH WEEK.

This great drama of the times will be acted EVERY EVENING at 8 and at the MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock. Seats secured twelve days in advance.

MONDAY, Dec. 11, DIVORCE Centenary.

SAINT NICHOLAS SOCIETY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The anniversary of our patron saint will be celebrated at Delmonico's, 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, and it is hoped the festival will be honored by a full attendance of members in remembrance of the customs of our forefathers.

The officers will be installed at 5¼ o'clock. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock.

Tickets must be applied for before 12 o'clock of that day, the number being limited. The stewards will not insure seats for members who apply for tickets after the hour named.

Tickets can be had of either of the stewards, viz.:

CARLISLE NORWOOD, No. 152 Broadway.
JAMES BREATH, No. 9 White-st.
SMITH CLIFT, No. 15 West 29th-st.
BEN. L. SWAN, JR., No. 5 West 20th-st.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, No. 56 Broadway.
JOHN TREAT IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st.
SAMUEL JONES, New-York Hotel.

SMITH E. LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1871.

MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN RESPECTfully announces a second series of

THREE PIANO-FORTE SOIREE
AT
CHICKERING HALL,

Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 23, 1872. A limited number of subscribers names for the series received at

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., and at
JORDENS & MARTENS,
No. 758 Broadway.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

GRAND CONCERT.
MR. GEORGE DOLBY.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SALE for the benefit of the Boys' Boarding School, at Shanghai, China, under the auspices of the Society of Earnest Workers for China, will be held in the Sunday-school Rooms of the First Presbyterian Church, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 6th and 7th of December, opening at 11 A. M., and closing at 10 o'clock P. M. A very choice selection of Chinese and Japanese goods, imported by the Society, for sale.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS FOR SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10·30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3·00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d.12:00 M.
Saturday, 25th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 24th.......2:00 P. M.
Monday, 27th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 27th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th....7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 30th...9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th.8:00 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 2.11:00 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 1....8:00 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FURNITURE.

BANKRUPT'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Entire balance of stock, valued at $40,000, must be closed out at any sacrifice

DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS,

at the store No. 550 Broadway, formerly occupied by Tiffany & Co.

This is a rare opportunity to purchase bargains, as no reasonable offer will be refused, the stock having to be positively disposed of at once.

By order of assignee.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1872, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3.—Expense books, patent spring back account books, stationery and printing of every kind; orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. MAYO

MONDAY, DEC. 4, AND EVERY EVENING
THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE FAVORITE YOUNG ACTOR,
MR. FRANK MAYO,
will appear in his celebrated personation of
D'ARTAGNAN,
in the great drama founded on Dumas' famous romance called
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
supported by a powerful cast.
Miss ADA GRAY (her second appearance in this City) as ANNE OF AUSTRIA.
Cardinal Richelieu, (first appearance here,)
THOMAS E. MORRIS
Athos..................................Mr. J. F. WHEELOCK
Porthos..................................Mr. C. W. BARRY
George Villiers..........................Mr. E. F. THORNE
M. W. FISKE, J. F. HAGAN, W. H. POPE, C. T. PARSLOE, FRED MARSDEN, S. B. DUFFIELD, J. B. BRUTONE, &c.
Lady de Winter.....Miss HENRIETTA OSBORNE
Constance..........................Miss EMMA CLINE

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK	LAST WEEK	LAST WEEK
BUT	BUT	BUT
ONE	ONE	ONE

AND FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
MR. SOTHERN.........as......LORD DUNDREARY
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2
SEATS SECURED TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MONDAY, DEC. 18, THE BLACK CROOK.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS,

AT THE EMPIRE RINK, 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.
P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor.
W. C. COUP, Manager.

OPEN EVERY DAY and EVENING from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

GREAT HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES ALWAYS COMMENCE PRECISELY AT 2 AND 8, at which time will appear the most MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL PAGEANT ever witnessed in this City.

An essential change of HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES for the week commencing MONDAY, Dec. 4.

First appearance of the CELEBRATED COOK BROTHERS, FROM LONDON, the champion trick Equestrians of the world.

Continuous arrival of the RAREST AND MOST MARVELOUS EXCERPTS OF THE WHOLE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION. Visited by from 15,000 to 20,000 persons daily. Every feature high-toned, strictly moral, and unexceptionable.

Admission to the whole vast aggregation, embracing SEVEN SUPERIOR EXHIBITIONS IN ONE, only 50c.; children half price; reserved seats 25c. extra; children to reserved seats, 15c. extra.

☞ Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels in the City at regular rates.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.	The new sensational drama, LIFE IN THE STREETS.
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.	LIFE IN THE STREETS. NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &C. Boucicault's Irish drama, COLLEEN BAWN. COLLEEN BAWN. With full and efficient company.

BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.
FRENCH PERFORMANCE.
LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.
OPERA COMIQUE FRANCAIS,
With LEON DUVAL, CAPOUL, JAMET.
MUSICAL INTERMEDE.

1. Grand duo de Servais et Vieuxtemps,
Par Miles. Castelnan et de Try.
2. Air du Nouveau Seigneur.
Par M. Barré.
3. Grand duo de Beethoven.
Par Miles. Castelnan and de Try.
4. La Brillante Polonaise de Mignon.
Jesuis Titania la Blonde, Mlle. Leon Duval.
5. Grand duo de la Reine de Thyyrre.
Par MM. Capoul et Barré.

FOURTH ACT,
FAVORITA.
Miss CARY and Signor BRIGNOLI.
Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

DR. LORD'S NEW COURSE.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.
Association Hall,
FRIDAY EVENINGS, AT 8 P. M.

Dec. 8—Mohammed (Saracenic Conquests.)
Dec. 15—Bernard (The Monastic System.)
Dec. 22—Chrysostom (Orators of the Early Church.)
Dec. 29—Constantine (Union of Church and State.)

Course tickets, $3; single lecture, $1.

For sale at the hall.

MAJOR-GEN. KILPATRICK

Will lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Subject: SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

Tickets, 50 cents.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Mme. De Barros, assisted by Miss Sterling and Miss Gottschalk, Messrs. Miemerts and Simpson. Admission, $1; reserved chairs, $1 50; for sale at hall on day and evening of concert.

THE DUKE ALEXIS IS EXPECTED to be at Mme. De Barros' Concert, at Steinway Hall, THIS EVENING

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6. Subject—*The Labor Movement the Sheet-anchor of the Republic.* Tickets at McFarland's, No. 947 Broadway; De Leon's, No. 23 Union-square; at the Hall, the *Star* and *Standard* Offices.

REV. JAMES KENNEDY WILL DEliver the first of a course of lectures in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Atmosphere.* Admission 50 cents.

NEW-YORK AS IT IS.—A LECTURE will be delivered by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, in the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Green-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, 25 cents each.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. EDWARD F. DE LANCEY, Esq., will read a paper on *Sir William Johnson and Social Life at Johnson Hall a Century Ago.*

ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROS.,

NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE,

Are now offering great inducements to parties wishing to purchase pianos for cash.

None should purchase elsewhere before examining these splendid pianos.

WARE-ROOMS, NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOATING IRON DOCK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 5, 1871.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Floating Iron Dock," will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 5th December, 1871, for furnishing materials, and doing the work, for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, agreeably to the plans, specifications and terms now in this office, and open for the inspection of all who desire to become bidders. This contract will be given only to bidders known to be thoroughly responsible, and competent for a work of this character, and good and sufficient security in the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, ($600,000,) besides the usual reservations of twenty per cent., will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof, and in the time prescribed therein, and further, that the dock, when completed, shall not fail in the purposes and objects set out in the contract, or to perform all that shall be therein required of it, by reason, direct or indirect, in any default, neglect, or deficiency on the part of the contractor in not conforming to, and performing, of every particular, the terms, conditions, plans and specifications of said contract.

The right is reserved to reject any bids if their acceptance is not considered to be for the interest of the Government.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., Dec. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLIcate, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., Jan. 3, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., for officers and men at this station during five months, commencing Feb. 1, 1872. A deposit of $100 will be required with each proposal as a guarantee of good faith. Information as to conditions, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to CHAS. E. L. B. DAVIS,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.; single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week.

GEO S. & L. LELAND, Proprietors.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 4.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..109¾
2,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T. 14
2,000 do..bet. call. 15
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old, bet. call...... 66
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n., bet. call...... 66
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.c. 29
22,500 do............ 28
25,000 do............ 28⅛
11,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., April & Oct.. 27
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.......... 97¾
2,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d. 93
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 91
3,000 Mich. So. 2d... 97¾
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 103½
13,000 Union Pac. 1st. 91⅝
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. bs. 79½
1,000 do.......... 79¾
2,000 G. West. 1st.'88. 93¾
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 85
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 103⅛
10,000 do.......... 103
4,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 102
14,000 H. R. 2d. S. F. bs. 106
500 Cleve. & P. 3d. 95
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 83
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st Iowa div...... 90
5,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st. 89½
2,000 W. U. Tel. 7s bs.. 94¾
20 Metropolitan Bk.. 135
32 Gold Exchange B. 100

20 Bank of N. Y..... 132
500 Cons. Coal of Md. 43¾
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 25¾
100 Quicksilver Pref.. 30⅝
100 do.......... 30⅛
400 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 47¼
500 W. U. Tel. b. c. b3. 68
400 do.......c. 67⅞
80 Cum. C. & I...b. c. 40
105 Am. M. Un. Ex.. 58¾
500 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. b3. 92⅛
400 Erie.....bet. call. 30⅜
200 Reading..b. c. b3. 115
22 Lake Sh. & M. So. opg........ 90
100 do. bet. call. c. 89
100 do..........b4. 89
100 Chic. & N. W..... 61¾
200 do...bet. call. 61⅛
200 do.......... 61⅝
20 Tol., Wab. & W.. 63¾
400 Del., Lack. & W.. 108⅝
100 Bos., Hart. & Erie. 2¾
500 do...bet. call. 2¾
300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 42⅜
100 do.......... 42⅛
20 Ohio & Miss Pf... 74⅛
100 St. L. & Iron M... 60
142 Morris & Essex.. 96
12 do.......... 96⅛
200 H. & St. Jos...b3. 50
100 H. & St. Jos. Pf... 59⅝
200 Col., C. & I. C..... 18¾
200 Un. Pac.. bet. call. 26⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..109¾
28,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 111
9,000 do.....small. 110¾
18,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 113⅞
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. s3. 110⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 111⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 114⅝
2,800 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. c. 114⅛
14,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. s3. 109⅞
1,000 Va. 6s, cons..... 64⅜
25,000 C. Pac. G. Bs.... 103⅝
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 91⅜
25,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. B. 79⅞
20,000 N. J. C. 1st, new. 103¼
40,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 89⅞
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 107⅛
10 Nassau Bank....... 105
200 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 68
200 do.......... 67⅞
400 Pacific Mail...b. c. 47⅛
200 Adams Ex......... 87
200 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 59½

100 N. Y. C. & H...... 92⅜
100 do...bet. call. 92⅛
100 Erie Railway. b. c. 30⅜
100 do.........b3. 31
10 Erie Pref. bet. call. 65
10 do.......... 65⅛
100 Cleve. & Pitts..... 125⅛
20 Mich Cen......... 119
1600 L. S. & M. So..... 89¼
400 do...bet. call. 89⅛
200 do.......... 89⅝
200 do.......... 89⅜
100 L. S. & M. S. scrip. 83⅝
40 do.......... 88
300 do...bet. call. 83
250 C., C., C. & Ind.... 87
21 do.......... 87¼
100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 61⅜
500 do.........b3. 61⅝
100 Del., Lack. & W.. 108⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 51

MONDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The recommendations of the Message of the President of the United States, and of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, were not even partially known in Wall-street until near the close of business hours. As far as understood, the repeal of all Internal Taxes, other than on Tobacco, Spirits and Stamps, which will produce about $110,000,000 ₱ annum, recommended by both the President and Secretary, will, no doubt, meet the popular concurrence. The Secretary suggests that $20,000,000 a year can also be taken from the present Tariff duties, and on this point the President would confine the changes to such articles *as do not compete with American production, nor tend to reduce the wages of home labor*. The appointment of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, to the head of the important Committee of Ways and Means affords assurance that so far as the Tariff is concerned there will be no legislation this session in the interest of "Free Trade," and no "Revenue Reform" to the prejudice of the great Democratic interests to which the President makes reference in his Message. We doubt, indeed, whether there will be any very general revision of the Tariff, until the effects of the changes, by the act of July, 1870, upon the Customs Revenue, is more fully tested, or rather until it is found to raise too much revenue, through the Custom-house, which is not likely to be the case if we are to bring the Internal Taxes within the narrow and desirable limits so cordially indorsed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury. That the Ways and Means Committee will be found in accord with the Executive on this point there is no present reason to doubt.

The suggestion in the President's Message of incorporating the Telegraph with the Post-office Department had a favorable effect in the Afternoon on Western Telegraph Stock.

The sales of Gold today were mostly at 110¼ ₱ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is tame, and while the Cash Gold is overabundant for delivery, and 6@7 ₱ cent. Interest is paid for carrying over balances, there is not much inclination to sell the market *short* at present price. Opinions are not wanting that the price will fall below 110 ₱ cent. before the New Year, but they are not speculated upon to any marked extent.

The Foreign Exchanges are again comparatively dull at 109@109¼ ₱ cent. for 60 days. London Bills are in good supply, as the Cotton export of last week from this and the Southern ports furnished about $6,000,000. Money was in better supply than on Friday and Saturday at 7 ₱ cent. among the Brokers; and where balances were voluntarily offered to the leading firms, 6 ₱ cent. in some instances was accepted. It is believed that the Bank movement will prove easier this week than last, and the Merchants and Country Banks who require Discounts are well accommodated at 7 ₱ cent. The South Carolina Bonds fell to 28½ ₱ cent. in the forenoon, returning to 30 ₱ cent. later in the day.

The Stock Exchange proved stronger for the *Bull* interest today than was expected from the *Bearish* spirit manifested near the close of last week, and the Railroads and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were not only firm at the outset this morning, but as a rule, on the advance through the dealings of the day. The aggregate business done would not be called large for a really buoyant market, but in several Stocks the demand was much in advance of the offerings, and the general Railway list, led by Lake Shore, was strong at the close of the day. The Western Telegraph also advanced and left off strong. The Public Funds were steady at Saturday's prices, on most of the 5-20s. The New Loan 5 ₱ cents of 1881 is now called on the official list, and opened at 109⅞ ₱ cent. for the Coupon Bonds, which price carries Interest from Nov. 1.

After the Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 4.

	Saturday.	Monday
United States 10-40s	109⅞	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114⅝
American Gold	110½	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅛	92⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	86⅞	87⅛
Reading	114⅝	115
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅛	103⅛
North-west Common	61⅛	61⅛
North-west Preferred	89⅛	90
Pacific Mail	46⅞	46⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	78⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛	42⅞
Toledo and Wabash	63⅞	64⅛
Western Telegraph	67⅛	68⅛
Erie	30⅞	31⅛
Union Pacific	26⅞	27⅛
Lake Shore, Ex. Scrip	88⅛	89⅛
Lake Shore, Scrip	82⅛	83⅛

Market at the very close, a little off from the highest prices, but steady at the decline.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

Gold receipts	$848,477 11
Gold payments	551,182 87
Gold balance	67,824,215 00
Currency receipts	622,215 21
Currency payments	398,290 04
Currency balance	7,226,489 77
Customs	371,000 00

At the close of business the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81.......*113⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81...... 117¼
5-20 reg., '62......... 110⅞
5-20 coup., '62......... 111
5-20 reg., '64......... 110⅞
5-20 coup., '64......... 111
5-20 reg., '65......... 110⅞
5-20 coup., '65......... 111⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....*110
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.... 113⅝

5-20 reg., '67.........*110⅛
5-20 coup., '67......... 114⅝
5-20 reg., '68.........*110⅛
5-20 coup., '68......... 114⅛
10-40 reg............. 109⅜
10-40 coup............ 110
5s reg., '81.......... 109⅛
5s coup., '81......... 109⅞
6s currency........... 113⅜

* Ex-January Interest.

The daily earnings of the Union Pacific Railway for November, 1871, foot up $722,000, against $570,000 in November, 1870. The monthly settlement with connecting lines will probably increase this amount to $775,000, which, estimating the average expenses, would leave over $450,000 net income for the month.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER
OPENS WITH
Large Sales
OF
NORTHERN PACIFIC
Seven-Thirties,

which we recommend to our numerous friends and the public generally as among the safest and most profitable Securities on the market.

Of Northern Pacific Railroad 7-30 gold Bonds, now selling at par, in currency,
$1,000 will buy.................$1,000 00
1,000 Seven-thirty gold bonds will yield, in ten years, in gold................ 730 00
$1,730 00

If the computation be made to cover twenty years instead of ten, the showing is still more strikingly in favor of the Seven-thirties.

It is also practically certain that even at the end of ten years a 7-30 Northern Pacific bond will stand at least ten per cent. higher in the market than a six per cent. gold bond equally secured.

The first mortgage 7-30 gold bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, bought at par in currency, are a much more profitable investment—that is, are cheaper—than

1. United States 5-20s at.................. 114
2. United States new 5s at.................. 111
3. Railroad or municipal six per cent. gold bonds at.................. 95
4. Railroad or municipal six per cent. gold bonds at.................. 92
5. Railroad or municipal six per cent. currency bonds at.................. 90

Northern Pacifics have thirty years to run, are exempt from United States taxation, are issued in denominations from $100 to $10,000, and are secured not only by the road and its earnings, but by 50,000,000 acres of land, worth at Government valuation $125,000,000.

No bond could be more secure.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,
AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.—The undersigned offer for sale the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis. Its length is forty-two miles, its cost about $40,000 per mile, and it is mortgaged for less than $12,000 per mile; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for less than one-third the value of the property. They pay seven per cent. gold interest, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 4, 1871.

Receipts—Ashes, pkgs., 110; Broom-corn, bales, 92; Cotton, bales, 3,773; Cotton-seed, bags, 783; Eggs, bbls., 1,173; Flour, bbls., 10,164; Wheat, bushels, 89,693; Corn, bushels, 98,800; Oats, bushels, 115,750; Malt, bushels, 20,100; Barley, bushels, 90,500; Grass-seed, bushels, 4,672; Flax-seed, bags, 145; Beans, bbls., 94; Peas, bushels, 876; Corn-meal, bbls., 30; Corn-meal, bags, 768; Hops, bales, 17; Hides, No., 1,499; Hides, bales, 996; Leather, sides, 12,223; Moss, bales, 44; Molasses, (New-Orleans,) bbls., 1,696; Spirits Turpentine, bbls., 1,795; Tar, bbls., 100; Resin, bbls., 8,042; Pork, pkgs., 66; Beef, pkgs., 1,437; Cut-meats, pkgs., 917; Grease, pkgs., 269; Lard, pkgs., 888; Butter, pkgs., 3,081; Cheese, pkgs., 7,394; Tallow, pkgs., 535; Dressed Hogs, No., 123; Pea-nuts, bags, 292; Pecans, pkgs., 439; Sugar, (New-Orleans,) hhds., 67; Starch, boxes, 577; Tobacco, hhds., 55; Tobacco, boxes and cases, 146; Whisky, bbls., 439; Wool, bales, 244; Green Apples, bbls., 26,513.

Coffee firm, but quiet....*Cotton* quoted ⅛c. higher; trade moderate; sales, 1,780 bales early delivery; Middling Uplands closed at 19⅝c.; Low Middling do. at 18¾c. ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales, 15,500 bales at an ⅛c. advance....*Flour* has been quoted 5c.@10c. cheaper, on a restricted business; sales, 9,100 bbls., all told....Corn-meal inactive at former rates. ....The receipts at this port today were 3,773 bales, including 1,648 bales from New-Orleans, 821 bales from Savannah, 53 bales from Baltimore, 371 bales from Galveston, 155 bales from Wilmington, 725 per rail. ....*Wheat* has been moderately sought after, closing 1c.@2c. lower, on freer offerings. Sales, 89,000 bushels, mainly to shippers, including White Canada, in bond, at $1 71@$1 72, Canada Spring at $1 60, White Western at $1 67@$1 70, Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 65, No. 1 Duluth Spring at $1 55, No. 2 Milwaukee do., choice, at $1 54@$1 55; No. 2 Chicago do., $1 50@$1 51½; White State at $1 62....*Corn* fairly active, but closed cheaper; sales, 139,000 bushels at 78c.@79c., closing at 78c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 78c. for prime do., in store; 75c.@78c. for new....*Rye* wanted at 90c. for Western....*Barley* tamer and rather weaker; sales, 21,000 bushels at $1 28 for Canada West, and $1 10 for four-rowed State....Barley-malt dull; sales, 3,000 bushels old Canada at $1 15 cash; 700 bushels old four-rowed State at $1 07½....*Oats* in fair demand on the basis of 56c. for prime mixed Western, afloat; sales, 81,000 bushels....*Stock of Grain in store*—4,074,257 bushels Wheat, 1,316,450 bushels Corn, 2,902,155 bushels Oats, 504,550 bushels Rye, 247,588 bushels Barley, 138,616 bushels Malt, 12,078 bushels Peas....*Molasses* quiet; 155 bbls. new crop New-Orleans sold at 52c.@56c....*Naval Stores* strong and wanted; Strained Resin, $4 90@$5; Spirits Turpentine, 65c....*Petroleum* held more firmly but quiet; Crude, in bulk, 13c.; Shipping, 16⅞c.@17c.; Refined, 22c.; do. cases, 26½c.@27c.; Refined, at Philadelphia, 21½c....*Provisions* generally quiet; values not altered remarkably, though on hog products buyers had any existing advantage....Old Western *Mess Pork* jobbed at $13 50@$13 62, and was available at $13 50, in round lots, but neglected. Of New, 250 bbls. sold for February delivery at $14 75. Other kinds unchanged; Prime Mess brought $11....Dressed Hogs and Cut-meats essentially unaltered; trade slow....*Bacon* about steady and in moderate request; 1,860 boxes sold at 7¾c.@8c. for Long and Short Clear, mostly for forward delivery....*Lard*, weak at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Western Steam; 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for City; sales, 800 tcs., prompt delivery; also, 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, December and January, 9⅛c.@9⅛c....Beef, Butter and Cheese about as previously reported.... *Sugars* have been weak, though figures were not quotably altered; fair to good Refining nominally 9⅛c.@9⅜c. Trade tame; sales, 400 hhds., chiefly on the basis of 9⅛c. for fair Refining; 100 boxes Havana at 9⅞c.; 22 hhds. Melado at 5⅞c....*Tallow* heavy at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Prime; sales, 85,000 lbs....*Whisky* quoted irregularly, up to 96c.@97c. ₱ gallon; sales, 150 bbls. ....*Freights* firm, but not active. For Liverpool, the chief engagements were 43,000 bushels Grain, by sail and steam, at 7½d.; 1,200 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 650 bales Cotton, by steam, at former rates. For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat in bulk, at 8d.; 100 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. For Glasgow, by steam, 12,000 bushels Wheat at 7¾d. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s. 6d. For Havre, by steam, via Glasgow, 100 tcs. Lard and 700 boxes Bacon at 55s. For Antwerp, by steam, via Glasgow, 300 boxes Bacon at 55s., and, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d.; 150 boxes Bacon at 35s. For Bremen, 50 bales Cotton at ⅛c. For Rotterdam, 150 tcs. Lard at 40s. For the Continent, a German ship, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered in Europe,) at 5s. For the United Kingdom, a British bark, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; low grades; a speculative demand; prices higher; Extra and Superfine Spring were in demand, but the market was bare of those brands. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 24½@$1 25; No. 2 spring, $1 20; last half of month, $1 19; seller January, $1 21¾. CORN dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41⅛c.@41⅛c.; Rejected, 39⅛c.@39⅛c.; No. 2 Mixed, seller December, 41c.@41⅛c.; seller last half of month, 41⅛c.@41⅛c.; seller January, 41⅞c.@42c.; seller April, 44¾c.@45⅛c.; seller May, 47¾c.@48c. OATS in fair demand; advanced; No. 2, 32⅛c.@33⅛c. RYE unchanged and quiet; No. 2, 62⅛c.@63c. BARLEY in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Spring, 61⅛c.; No. 3 do., 53c. PORK dull and a shade lower; Mess, $12 90 cash, or seller December; seller January, $13 10@$13 15; seller February, $13 40@$13 45; seller March, $13 70@$13 75. LARD quiet and weak at 8⅛c.; seller January, 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; seller February, 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; seller March, 8⅞c.@9c. Green MEATS in good demand; Hams, 6½c.@7⅛c.; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Short Ribs, 5⅛c.; Short Clear, 5⅜c.@5⅛c. MEATS in salt twenty days; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅛c.@5⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅛c.@6⅛c. Boxed MEATS ⅛c.@⅛c. higher. Live HOGS active at Saturday's decline; $3 90@$4 10. Dressed HOGS—Improved demand; $4 65. WHISKY firm and higher; 89½c.@90c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, 23,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—FLOUR—Low grades scarce and firm; prices unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red, $1 55. CORN steady; Mixed, on track, 35c.; do., sacked, 41c.@42⅛c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Iowa, 65c. RYE firm; No. 2, 73c.@74c. WHISKY firm; sales at 89½c. TOBACCO active at full prices. HEMP nominal; 95c.@$1 40 for fair to choice Undressed. BAGGING quiet, 17c.@18c. PORK—Order lots, $13. Dry-salted MEATS—Only order sales; Shoulders, 5c.@5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c. BACON easier for Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@7⅛c.; Clear Sides firm, 7⅞c. LARD active; 8⅛c. cash, and seller first half of January. Green HAMS, 7⅛c.@7⅜c. HOGS—Market opened firm but fell at the close; opened $4@$4 40; closed at a decline of 10c. with a downward tendency. CATTLE unchanged; $3 50@$5 for fair to choice. RECEIPTS—6,600 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye and 12,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—FLOUR advanced and in fair demand; Family, $6 75@$7. WHEAT in good demand; Red, $1 43@$1 45. CORN in good demand at 45c. @46c. RYE firm; sales at 78c.@80c. OATS firm at 36c. @40c. BARLEY in fair demand, advanced; sales at 78c.@90c. PORK—Full prices asked, but no demand; nominally $13 25@$13 50. LARD firm; 8⅞c.@9c. for Steam and Kettle. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.; all loose, and 20 to 25 days in salt. BACON firm; New Sides, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; all packed; buyers offer a shade less. Live HOGS active and higher; $4 35@$4 55; receipts of two days, 10,000. WHISKY in good demand at 90c. Green MEATS firm; Shoulders, 4⅛c.@4⅜c.; Rough Sides, 6⅛c.@6½c.; Hams, 8c.@8⅛c. for medium to light.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 4,400 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS by Rail—8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley. In STORE—46,000 bushels Wheat, 71,500 bushels Corn, 260,000 bushels Oats, 47,000 bushels Rye, 156,000 bushels Barley. FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT dull; 1,000 bushels Duluth sold at $1 38. CORN steady; car lots New, 60c.; High Mixed, 61c. OATS firm; 125 bushels Western at about 45c. RYE and BARLEY firm; nothing doing. PORK dull at $13 50. LARD dull at 10c. HIGHWINES nominally 93c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 1 at $1 22; No. 2 at $1 19⅝. OATS steady; No. 2 at 32⅛c. CORN dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed at 41⅛c. RYE firm and scarce; No. 1 at 63c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Fall, 64c. Live HOGS steady at $3 95@$4 20. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—COTTON strong; Middlings, 18⅝c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 6,810 bales; gross, 8,552 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,000 bales; to Havre, 4,034 bales; coastwise, 2,423 bales; sales, 3,800 bales; stock, 140,579 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18⅛c.@18⅛c.; net receipts, 1,835 bales; exports coastwise, 1,675 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 33,227 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 4—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, 92⅝; 1867s, 95; 10-40s, 90⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92⅛.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, old 92⅝; 1867s, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90⅜.

PARIS, Dec. 4—P. M.—Rentes closed at 57f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.@10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.@10d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston have been made at 9⅛d. for Middling.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. ₱ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 32s. 9d. ₱ quarter.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—TALLOW, 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—PETROLEUM, 46½f. for fine Pale American.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

BAYARD TAYLOR, of Pennsylvania, is at the Irving House.

Senator GEORGE E. SPENCER, of Alabama, is at the Maison Dorée.

Gen. ALEXANDER of the United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Col. M. I. COHEN of Baltimore, and Col. C. GODDARD of Orange, are at the New-York Hotel.

HENRY GROTH, who cut his throat Sunday night at No. 20 Bleecker-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

A verdict of death by suicide was rendered yesterday in the case of Mme. RODE, who was found drowned in the East River.

Judge BLATCHFORD commenced the trial of equity cases in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. He announced that he would call the calendar daily for the next two weeks.

Gen. H. R. PEARSON of Albany, Capt. T. B. HAYES of the British Army, and Hon. D. K. MCCARTHY of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Owing to the intense fog which hung over the City and harbor yesterday morning, the ferry-boats on the East and North Rivers were delayed considerably.

The Ladies' Christian Union had a pleasant entertainment at Association Hall last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. OSGOOD and MINGINS and Hon. J. THAYER.

A Fair in aid of the Home for Aged and Destitute Blind opened yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street. The Fair will continue during the week.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge LOEW, the marriage of JOHN KANE and his wife MATILDA was declared null and void on the ground of the previous want of chastity of the wife.

Rev. HENRY C. POTTER delivered an admirable lecture at Chickering Hall, last evening, on "Mormonism," and expressed the opinion that its decline commenced with the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

EDWARD TRISTRAM, of No. 193 Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining endorsements to promissory notes for $200 and $185.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, which opened yesterday for the December term, adjourned over until Thursday next. Both the grand and petit jurors were discharged until the day of adjournment.

Senator A. G. THURMAN, of Ohio; Judge A. M. OSBORN, of Catskill; Col. B. CHAS. T. POLLARD, of Montgomery; Hon. T. BLACKSTINE, of Chicago; and Hon. S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. AARON M. POWELL narrated the result of a recent visit to the Indian reservations of Winnabago and Omaha, before the members of the Indian Aid Society, last evening, at the Quaker Meeting-house in Twenty-seventh-street.

The total receipts at the Custom-house during November, as reported by Mr. JACOBS, Chief Clerk of the Auditing Department, amounted to $9,443,267 54. There was $4,112,180 31 received during the month on withdrawal of goods from warehouse.

PETER FITZGERALD, a seaman, aged thirty-eight, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday from the steam-ship *Cleopatra*, from Havana, suffering from what is supposed to have been yellow fever. He died on Sunday afternoon.

The case of The People *ex rel.* STEMMLER against MCGUIRE, involving the Judgeship of the Yorkville District Court, was on the Circuit calendar, before Judge BRADY, yesterday. After some discussion, the case was set down for the third Monday.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, ABRAHAM GREEN, alias "General" Greenthal, the notorious thief and pickpocket, was convicted of robbing ARTHUR C. TAYLOR of $250. He was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

The Bethlehem Industrial Society, through the kind liberality of Mrs. TUCKER and a few of the ladies, were enabled on Thanksgiving Day to provide a good dinner for above eighty of the poor and needy German families living on the rocks around Central Park.

Yesterday, in the Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I., before Judge MONELL and a Jury, the executor of the late BENJAMIN OGDEN obtained a verdict of $3,253 39 against the St. James Lutheran Church, being the amount of succession tax on the property left to the Church under the will in question.

SARAH MCDONALD, a domestic, thirty-five years of age, was instantly killed yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, by being struck on the head by the baggage-elevator, while she was leaning over the railing on the third floor, speaking to a person on the floor below. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Mrs. ELIZABETH REYNOLDS, of No. 1,639 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, made a charge yesterday, before Judge BOSWORTH, at Police Headquarters, against Patrolman LYONS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, of enticing her late husband away from his home, and of having induced him to make a will in his (LYONS') favor. The case was referred to the Board.

On Sunday last the annual meeting of the Bnai Jeshurun Ladies' Benevolent Society and Home for Aged Hebrews took place at the Thirty-fourth-street Synagogue. A satisfactory report was read, after which the following officers were elected: Mrs. HENRY LEO, President; Mrs. H. B. HERTZ, Vice-President; Mrs. ZION BERNSTEIN, Treasurer; Judge P. J. JOACHIMSEN, Honorary Counsel; and Dr. SIMEON U. LEO, Physician.

On Sunday the Grand Duke and his entire suite gave sittings to the Messrs. GURNEY at their galleries in Fifth-avenue, and these well-known photographers succeeded in making a series of pictures that will undoubtedly prove of much interest. Groups and single pictures of the distinguished party were taken, both in uniform and civilians' dress, and they expressed much satisfaction at the excellence of the negatives. The sittings were made by the Messrs. GURNEY on Sunday at the especial request of the Grand Duke, who has been so closely occupied during his visit as to leave no other day at his disposal.

NEW-JERSEY.

The will of ALBERT H. HAGER, devising property valued at $111,000 has been admitted to probate in Newark.

The trial of JAMES RADDEN, on a charge of bigamy, was commenced yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions.

The license receipts during the last year, under the Newark Board of Excise, have been over $5,000 greater than during any previous year.

On Sunday evening, a little daughter of Mr. VOGLER, living at No. 269 Wayne-street, Jersey City, fell from a third-story window to the pavement, receiving injuries which may prove fatal.

LONG ISLAND.

A course of thirteen lectures will soon be delivered at the Methodist Church East New-York by eminent Brooklyn divines.

There is a revival going on at present in Patchogue. Business is entirely suspended in consequence thereof.

The Suffolk County Sunday-school Convention will be held at Upper Aquebogue on the 19th and 20th insts.

The Flushing charter election resulted, yesterday, in the re-election of Messrs. PHILLIPS, PARSONS and ROBINSON.

A very exciting charter election was held at Whitestone yesterday. JOHN J. LOCKE and B. J. HATHAWAY were elected Trustees, and HARRY HILL was elected Police Justice.

On Sunday night, JAMES MCCUEN, while walking on the Long Island Railroad track, near Dutch Kills, was struck by the locomotive of the train due at Hunter's Point at 5½ o'clock, and fatally injured.

[Advertisement.]

A.—STILL ACHIEVING, STILL PURSUING.—Almost every winner of election hats has secured the services of KNOX to give him fits and style, and the great hatter has been very busy; yet he has contrived to get out several exquisite new styles of head-gear, and of course the whole town will "go" for them. There is nobody in KNOX's line who can surpass him for fertility and appropriateness of invention. Were this a monarchy, KNOX would be "Hatter to the King," sure. Store, north-east corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Luxury, Health, Economy insured by using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Elegant light Rolls, Biscuits, etc., prepared in ten minutes.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Wm. Campbell and wife, Mrs. Gore and daughter, A. C. Davenport, A. Warburg, E. Heron, O. Gronwall, O. J. Boggs, James Campbell, John French, R. Bradford, C. Carlton, T. Crosby, F. W. Spooner, Chas. H. Reynolds, A. Nelson, Ed. Kelly, Donald Smith.

MINATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:09 | Sun Sets....4:32 | Moon rises..11:45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1:32 | Gov. Island.2:21 | Hell Gate....3:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Helvetia, (Br.,) Griggs, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Franconia, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ships E. W. Stetson, Morse, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; William Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool, James T. Tapscott.

Barks L. A. Litchfield, Spaulding, Callao, Duckendorff & Co.; John Boulton, (Br.,) Lindsay, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; Edgar Cecil, Anderson, London, G. H. Brewer; Herzoggin Anna, (Ger.,) Houth, Queenstown or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs M. McFarland, (Br.,) Hall, Gibraltar and Alicante, J. F. Whitney & Co.; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes, Morrison & Bartow; Heldahl, (Nor.,) Henrickson, Queenstown or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Aylesford, (Br.,) Shamfer, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

Schrs. Newport, (Br.,) Mills, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; General Torbert, Delavan, Newbern, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; White Star, (Br.,) Reynard, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Starlight, Hopkins, Kingston, Jamaica, S. De Cordova & Co.; Charles Moody, Abbott, Maranham and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Azelda & Laura, McIndoe, Santiago de Cuba, B. J. Wenberg; Ridgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Myrover, Browne, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Agile, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., James L. Davis & Co.

Sloop Cornelia, Hull, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Herman, Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 30th ult., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Very heavy head winds the entire passage; 3d inst., at 9 A. M., lat. 37 29 N., lon. 74 42 W., passed Italian brig St. Pietro, bound N.

Steam-ship Cortes, New-Orleans Nov. 26, and S. W. Pass 27th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Crownwell & Co. Had strong head winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newburn, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Smith, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Willey, Cronstadt Oct. 7, and Elsinore 48 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Ropes & Co.

Bark Fraternitas, (Nor.,) Jacobsen, Port Talbot 61 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Titens & Bockman.

Bark Iiva, (of Tortola,) Litzen, from Maracaibo, which arrived 3d, and anchored in the lower bay, came up yesteeday. Nov. 29, off Fenwick's Island, passed brig Fidelia, (Br.,) bound N. Left in port brig Jenne (Dan.,) for New-York in 2 ds.; Nov. 7, passed schr. Dutch Princess, going into Maracaibo; 8th, brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) do.

Ship Amelia, (Aus.,) Marich, Liverpool 6 ds., with coal to New-York Metropolitan Gas-light Company—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Embla, (Norw.,) Kundgrund, Havre 53 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Enterprise, (Hol.,) Mulder, Rotterdam 74 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark G. de Zaldo, Miller, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Waydell & Co. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. and N. W. winds.

Bark Oasis, (of Freeport, 1,105 tons,) Randell, Portland 8 ds., in ballast to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark L. G. Biglow, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, from Havre, in ballast, which arrived 3d, and anchored off the light-ship, came up yesterday; Nov. 11, lat. 45 N., lon. 43, spoke brig Salve from Barrow, for Halifax.

Brig Rapid, (of St. Kitts,) Farhan, Anguilla 19 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Daniel Rolfe. Nov. 21, lat. 32, lon. 73, passed large quantities of deals and a schooner's skylight, painted white.

Brig Henry H. Seavey, (of Bangor,) Lee, Brunswick, Ga., 11 ds., with lumber to Winchester.

Brig Elizabeth Brown, (of London,) Perriam, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Simon de Visser—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Maud, (of Halifax,) O'Brien, Kingston, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood and sugar to J. Leaycroft—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Mary E. Thayer, Tyler, from Cephalonia, which arr. 3d, is consigned to Hand & Swan—cargo to P. Balen & Co., (not as before reported.)

Schr. Starlight, Branford, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to master; is bound to Rondout.

Schr. Snow Squall, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. Wave, Reynolds, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Patten, Patten, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wreath, Bunker, Norfolk 5 ds., with ties to Q. G. Morse.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light, cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Arr. steamers William Crane, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; Roman, from Philadelphia; barks J. A. Brown, from Buenos Ayres; Bolivia, from Cape Coast; Daniel Webster, from Algeria; Signal, from Turk's Island; brigs Unicorn, from Surinam; Erie, from Savannah; Mary E. Dana, from Georgetown, D. C.; E. H. Kennedy, from Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 4.—Passed in for Baltimore barks Rigara and Ilia, from Liverpool; brigs Gigetta and St. Joseph, from Demerara.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Arr. steam-ship St. Louis, Capt. Whitehead, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Gio. Cromwell, Capt. Clapp, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Arr. ships Albert, Edward, Barrow and Sunbeam, from Ossibau Island; bark Samuel Larabee, from Antwerp—is on bar off the Tybee.

Cld. ship Lady Russell, for Liverpool; barks Oscar I., for Bremen; Ranger, for Amsterdam.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 4.—Arr. brig H. Means, from Bangor, for Norwich; schr. Laura Bridgeman, Georgetown, D. C., for Salem; Ada T. Whitney, do., for Boston; Jas. H. Haddell, Jr., Baltimore, for Boston; Boston, Woodbridge, N. J., for do.; she reports that on morning of the 3d inst. Edgar W. Hutchins, of Cohuit, fell overboard from aloft and was lost. Also arr. schrs. Helen, Baltimore, for Belfast; Richard Vaux, Annie May and J. B. Austin, Boston, for Philadelphia; James S. Watson, Lowesville, for do.; Chas. Sawyer, Portland, for Baltimore; Estelle Day and West Dennis, Boston, for do.; Wm. Slatin, do., for Georgetown, S. C.; Chillion, Portland, for New-York; Mary Clark, Rockport, Me., for do.; Mt. Hope, Rockland, for do.; Angie Ainsbury, Portsmouth, for Georgetown, D. C.; Ella F. Crowell, Wellfleet, for Fairhaven, Conn.; Com. Kearney, Calais, for Warren, N. J.; Miller, St. John, N. B., for Providence; Alice B., Boston, for Philadelphia; she will proceed to New-Bedford to haul on the marine railway, having been ashore on Cape Cod. Sld. schrs. Alice B. and R. S. Corson.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 4.—The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, from New-York Nov. 22, for Liverpool, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 4.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Silesia, from New-York Nov. 21, arrived at this port on Saturday, en route for Hamburg.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
DIAMOND, STONE CAMEO & GOLD SETS,
ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
DRESS & BAND BRACELETS,
PENDANTS, LOCKETS, &C.
Bronzes, Statuary, and Fancy Goods Generally,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU-STS.
EVERY STYLE
OF
WINTER CLOTHING
FOR
Gents and Boys,
AT
Great Bargains.

CLOTHING.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

WHY
EVERY FAMILY
SHOULD HAVE AN
IRON-CLAD
ASH OR GARBAGE CAN
WITH THE PATENT WROUGHT-IRON BOTTOM.
1st. They are fire-proof.
2d. They are cheap.
3d. They cover the most durable one ever made.
4th. They do away with old barrels and boxes, which are liable to take fire and burn your buildings.
5th. They are easy to handle, and keep everything clean. No family should be without one.
For sale by all first-class furnishing-stores. Manufactured only by the IRON-CLAD CAN CO., No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.

STERLING
SILVER.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS,
Make a Specialty of the
Gorham Manufacturing Company's
Sterling Silver-Ware.

Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.

An unusually attractive assortment of novelties in Fancy Silver, cased for Wedding Gifts, of an inexpensive character.

The Gorham Company manufacture on an unparalleled scale, employing on Sterling Silver-Ware alone over Three Hundred skilled hands, the most accomplished talent in Designing, and the best Labor-Saving Machinery, enabling them to produce works of the highest character, at prices unapproached by any competition.

This Company use only British Sterling $\frac{925}{1000}$.

GREAT
INDUCEMENTS
IN GOOD CLOTHING.
PRICES REDUCED
AS FOLLOWS:

SUITS FROM	$25	to	$18
SUITS FROM	28	to	22
SUITS FROM	35	to	25
PANTALOONS FROM	16	to	12
PANTALOONS FROM	12	to	8
PANTALOONS FROM	8	to	6
PANTALOONS FROM	7	to	5

OVERCOATS AT $8, $10, $12 and $15, EQUAL IN MATERIAL AND STYLE TO CUSTOM-WORK. LARGE ADDITIONS TO BOYS' CLOTHING STOCK.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
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Nicol & Davidson,
Invite an examination of their New Goods, including very choice
REAL BRONZE AND ENAMELED CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS,
STATUARY IN REAL BRONZE, BISQUE AND PARIAN,
BRONZED AND GILT MANTEL SETS AND GAS FIGURES,
FINE LONDON PURSES AND UMBRELLAS,
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, &c.,
GLASS CHANDELIERS, (Osler's new designs,)
And an immense variety of Staple and Fancy Goods too numerous to describe herein.
No. 686 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
PRANG'S
AMERICAN
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FOR SALE AT ALL ART-STORES.
FOR ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE SEND STAMP TO THE PUBLISHERS,
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KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS—An elegant assortment of real meerschaum pipes and amber goods all of my own make, and warranted, suitable for holiday presents; pipes and holders made to order. STORES, No. 6 John-st., first floor, corner of John and Nassau sts. Goods sent C. O. D. Send for circulars and price list. Post-office Box 5,724.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square, New-York,
HAVE OPENED THEIR SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS WITH A VERY LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF FANCY GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
BRONZE DEPARTMENT,
(SECOND FLOOR.)
ART BRONZES, CLOISONNE ENAMEL ARTICLES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SET CANDELABRAS, VASES, STATUETTES, CARD RECEIVERS, LIBRARY SETS, INKSTANDS, COUPS, CANDLESTICKS, BELLS, &c.
GRAND MANTEL SETS IN THE LOUIS XIV.-XV. STYLE. POLISHED BRASS, FLEMISH STYLE, GILT AND PAINTED ENAMEL, AND COLORED MARBLE SETS, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
SMALL BRONZES.
BIRDS, ANIMALS, VASES, FIGURES, &c.
LIBRARY AND BOUDOIR SETS, AND FIGURES, BUSTS, &c.
TERRE-CUITE.
BY CLESINGER, AND OTHERS.
DEPARTMENT OF PORCELAIN AND GLASS.
(THIRD FLOOR.)
EMBRACING SELECTIONS OF
Royal Worcester,
Paris Decorated, and
Japanese Porcelain.
Minton, Majolica,
SOME VERY LARGE CHOICE PIECES.
DOCCIA MAJOLICA,
The First Offered in this Country.
VERY FINEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS. COMPLETE SERVICES FOR THE TABLE, INCLUDING CENTRE-PIECES, CANDELABRAS, PLATEAUX, &c.
FANCY ARTICLES IN ALL WOODS.
Writing-Desks, Stationary Cabinets, Dressing-Cases, Game, Card and Liquor Boxes in Polliard, Oak, Coromandel, Olive and Onyx Woods, with rich gilt mountings, inlaid with Mosaic and Stones.
Staircase and Elevator Connecting all the Floors.

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F. BOOSS,
NO. 449 BROADWAY,
Between Howard and Grand sts.,
HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT, AND WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH BLACK MARTIN, GREBE, &c.
MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN AND ERMINE SETS,
In great variety.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS.
BEAR, FOX, WOLF,
and other
SLEIGH ROBES
At prices much below last season.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT
LEGANT MUFF.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
THE
SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULTS
OF THE
MERCANTILE LOAN AND WAREHOUSE CO.
122 AND 124 BROADWAY
EQUITABLE BUILDING

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED TO
No. 201 Broadway,
BETWEEN FULTON AND DEY STS.
Cash Capital - - $1,000,000
ASSETS,
AFTER PAYING LOSSES AT CHICAGO,
Over 1,100,000 Dollars.
H. A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, V.-Pres't and Sec'y.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE THE CHEAPEST, BECAUSE THEY SURPASS ALL OTHERS IN
TONE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY.
WAREROOMS, NO. 25 EAST 14TH-ST.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 BROADWAY.
Branch Office - - - - No. 586 6TH-AV.
Assets 1st November, 1871........ $4,813,560 86
LIABILITIES.
Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured in European Companies........ $2,139,213 00
Other liabilities, including all losses in Michigan and Wisconsin........ 291,326 79
2,430,539 79
$2,383,021 13
To which is to be added the assessment on stockholders, now being paid in........ 1,500,000 00
By the foregoing it will be seen that the HOME continues to offer reliable Insurance against loss or damage by fire.
Parties seeking Insurance are invited to call at the office, or apply to a representative of the Company.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.